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Research Group Seeks Government Economy

Institute opened in Hartford has support of large insurance firms of Nation; direction of fact-finding organization intended to help businessmen is placed in hands of Carter Atkins.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4—This so-called insurance capital of the nation has a new Governmental Research Institute, headed by Carter W. Atkins, widely known municipal research expert, and thereby is illustrating an interesting fact about American democracy.

It is simply that in addition to feeling quite free to comment about their government as much as they please, American businessmen also feel free to employ private research agencies to point out to officials, or —if officials won't listen—to point out in the newspapers how economies and improved services can be effected by governmental agencies.

Probably few cities can boast of housing more solid, workaway efficiency than is contained in the 44 home offices of the big insurance concerns that headquarter here. Time clocks abound. Everything runs with a click and a snap that would bring a gleam to the eye of any efficiency engineer.

But there are some who doubt whether this same degree of efficiency is equalled within Hartford's City Hall.

Two Budgets

This is not to say that Hartford's city government is worse than most cities. It isn't. In fact, under the direction of Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy, there has been considerable awakening of citizen interest in the government. He has developed a dramatic technique by submitting two budgets, one for a low amount that curtails many city services, including the closing of branch libraries, the reduction of park care and the like. The other includes what he calls Hartford's "de luxe services."

Then he has a public hearing to go over each item in the budget and allow taxpayers to say what they think of the cost and the services. It has made Hartford definitely tax conscious.

The Mayor himself is a successful attorney and businessman, so it isn't likely that the new Research Institute is designed to be any reflection on him.

But, at the same time, assessments are high, taxes are high, conditions, some businessmen feel, are not too inviting for new industries to locate in Hartford.

Held Meetings

Last spring this feeling took tangible form when the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board held open meetings to discuss what might be done to improve Hartford's position. They even had a money raising "Business Action" campaign, the funds to be used in a way that would best help Hartford.

It seemed to be the consensus that, other things being equal, a city with an attractive tax and assessment situation would get the new industries.

This, then, is the motive behind the new Research Institute. Having the central idea, it is easy to understand that when such nationally known men as Frazar B. Wilde, of Connecticut General Life; Rawdon W. Myers of Aetna Life; George C. Long, Jr., of Phoenix; Arthur M. Collens of Phoenix Mutual Life; Charles B. Cook of Royal Typewriter; H. D. Fairweather of Colt's Patent Arms, and others of equal prominence get together something is apt to move.

At the first turn, however, these men found, as men in many other cities have before them, that lowering of taxes is much easier to discuss than accomplish. They arrived at the same conclusion as have business groups in some 30 other cities, namely, that the improvement of government must be arrived at through research, just as it is in business.

The problem then resolved itself into finding a man capable of doing a worthwhile job. With a sort of money-is-no-object attitude they

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Mexico Greets Cuba's 'Strong Man'

Wide World

President Cardenas of Mexico

Mexico's hospitality is designed to draw Cuba closer to side of the Leftists in the rivalry for control

Colonel Batista of Cuba

in Latin America. The Cuban visitor during his 10-day visit will study Mexico's social experiments.

Spotlight of the Week's News Turns Toward Eastern Europe

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—Eastern Europe is again coming into the world diplomatic pictures, according to certain indications of the past few days.

These include announcement of the withdrawal of the Soviet Minister to Hungary, a pronouncement on the part of States of the Baltic Entente of "common neutrality" in the event of a conflict between the neighboring great powers, and the decision of Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, and Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia during a conference at Belgrade, to reaffirm the solidarity of Rumania and Yugoslavia on the basis of the present frontiers.

Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the Reichstag on Jan. 30 was widely interpreted as meaning that the spotlight was about to be turned exclusively on the colonial issue, with Italy's claims being used as a screen behind which German claims could also be pushed. Today those who believe that Germany's eyes are really turned eastward and that colonies are a mere side issue have again arguments to advance in support of their thesis.

Consultative Method Pressed

As far as colonies are concerned, there are signs that Britain and France are both planning to use their consultative agreements with Germany in the hope of persuading Herr Hitler to use his influence with Premier Mussolini to be moderate in his demands on France.

Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, saw Count von Welczeck, the German Ambassador, in this connection, and there is reason to believe that the French initiative was not received with complete disfavor, though no concrete progress appears to have been made. It is reported—but so far without official confirmation—that the British Government considered a similar move by Premier Neville Chamberlain personally to Herr Hitler at the Cabinet meeting Feb. 2.

Belgium Declines Alliance

Opinion of diplomatic observers differs widely about the efficacy of such moves. One group holds that this expedient plays into the dictators' hands by enabling Herr Hitler to weight the scales in favor of his axis partner; the other section considering that if it were found that Herr Hitler felt that the Duce ought to be satisfied with minor adjustments in Djibouti and on nationality laws in Tunis, together with, say, a couple of directorships in the Suez Canal Company, his mediation might prove very acceptable to the democracies, but not otherwise.

Meanwhile, however, there is genuine, though perhaps decreasing, anxiety lest the two dictators should be planning a joint threat in the West in furtherance of their demands for colonial concessions. It became known in mid week in this connection that the Netherlands recently invited Belgium to enter a defensive alliance, but Belgium refused.

There is here some possibility of driving a wedge between Britain and France. France is not nearly so interested in the protection of the Netherlands as Britain is because

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Tax Total Largest But U. S. Taxpayer Pays Smallest Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The American taxpayers may groan over the percentages on his 1939 income tax blank, but the Public Affairs Committee, of No. 8 West 40th Street, New York City, has a word of comfort for him. He will be right if he thinks that taxes are mounting, since the United States leads the world in the size of its tax bill, more than $13,000,000,000 being collected during 1937-'38 in Federal and local taxes.

But—and here is the word of comfort—the American taxpayers still pays a smaller proportion of his income, on the average, than any of his European cousins. For high as were the tax collections in 1937-'38, they still were less than 20 per cent of America's national income in those years. In contrast, England collected a full 20 per cent, France 25 per cent, and Germany 33 per cent of their respective national incomes.

Composite Study

These figures are contained in a pamphlet "Our Taxes—and What They Buy" prepared for the Public Affairs Committee by Maxwell S. Stewart and based on studies by

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Movements in Latin America Hinge on Right-Left Policy

Trends in the Americas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico today honors Col. Mulgencio Batista, Cuba's unofficial ruler. For 10 days the Army sergeant who made himself Chief of Staff will be the recipient of lavish Mexican hospitality. Meanwhile he will study Mexico's social experiments.

President Cardenas cordially received his Cuban guest at the executive mansion.

Colonel Batista stressed inter-American solidarity in speeches and interviews.

Behind this visit move powerful currents of social change in the Western Hemisphere. It is significant that labor unions called out thousands of workers to greet Colonel Batista. He describes his Cuban program as one of "Progressive Socialism."

Mexico's invitation is designed, at least in part, to draw Cuba closer toward the Leftist side in current Left-Right competition for control of Latin America. Mexico is the acknowledged leader of the Leftist movement south of the United States. Colonel Batista is difficult to classify, since many of his actions lean Right as well as Left. Yet President Cardenas of Mexico sees in him a man at least open to further influences from the Left.

From the standpoint of local Cuban politics, Colonel Batista came to Mexico in response to wishes of his Leftist supporters. Many of them felt that his recent visit to the United States weighted the balance toward Wall Street. They favor the Mexican visit as a counter-balance.

* * *

Peru Between Fires

Down the crest of the Andes runs the tremor of social change. Peru, possibly the most conservative, aristocratic, and Rightist of all Latin American Governments, finds itself caught between two Leftist pressures. Chile on the south and Ecuador on the north, give Lima uneasy thoughts.

In the social picture Peru holds the significant position of a rightist Government giving effect to the Leftist program. Labor laws, low-cost housing, popular restaurants where good meals can be bought for six cents U. S.—these are a few examples. Yet in sentiment Peru's ruling classes remain paternalistic and Rightist.

Mexico's influence runs, disquietingly for Peru, along the West Coast of South America. At one time Ecuador leaned heavily on the advice of a Mexican agent in Quito. Foreign oil firms felt the impact in onerous demands. Just the other day Mexico closed its legation in Quito after the new Ecuadorean Government had charged interference by the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires.

Ecuador has restored Congress after the recent dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The new Congress rejected the proposed new chapter, leaving the Constitution of 1906 in force.

Far to the south as Chile grapples with reconstruction after the series of earthquakes felt even in Quito, the social program of President Aguirre marks time. Peru waits to see how far Left Chile will go.

* * *

Aranha on Way

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil heads for Washington, familiar to him through years as Brazilian Ambassador there. With him comes a staff of diplomatic and financial experts.

In preparation for this and coming negotiations, the State Department at Washington has begun an intensive effort to render tangible the intangibles of Lima's recent Pan American Conference.

Roland Hall Sharp

Intimate Message from Washington

Sooner or Later the Administration Must Fish or Cut Bait on Its Foreign Policy and Date of Decision Is Drawing Near

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The Administration has known for a long time that sooner or later it would have to face a searching and definitive debate in Congress on its line of positive foreign policy. Since Munich, Washington has moved steadily deeper into the maelstrom of European—and Asiatic—affairs. As it went farther along this line it recognized that it had only two courses open to it. One was retreat to isolationism and the other was a public debate on the issue resulting in a mandate either to go ahead or go back.

Perhaps unfortunately there is no provision in the American Congressional system for a vote of confidence on a line of policy such as there can be in most European Parliaments. If there were such a provision the Administration could have its case for European intervention, and its proposed line of policy thereunder, explained to Congress and a straight vote requested on the single issue of confidence. It would make possible a decision on general policy. But that can't be done. The American Congress does not vote on general policy. It votes only on specific items of legislation.

The result is that issues of broad policy are determined by votes on single measures which are sometimes extraneous and which almost always present the real issue in confused form. The issue on which a vote of confidence is reached is therefore of great parliamentary importance—to both sides. Its selection is a process of jockeying for advantage.

Such a process of jockeying is now going on in Congress over the most momentous foreign policy decision the United States has faced since it decided to stay out of the League of Nations. The Administration might still retreat from the policy. But that seems unlikely so far as fundamentals are concerned. President Roosevelt made a superficial retreat yesterday—what might be called a "headline retreat." But specific acts of aid to "democracies" and pressure on aggressors move on vigorously.

Net Is Closing Tighter

Not only the President, and the State Department, but many other major segments of the Administration are too deeply committed to a direct and forceful intervention in world affairs. The President has publicly laid down the premise that American interests are vitally concerned in the survival of the great European Democratic nations. He has proposed that the United States come to their assistance by "methods short of war but stronger than words." And his Administration is already embarked on a score of different moves to provide such aid to the nations threatened by aggression—particularly France, England and China.

The commitment is public and extensive. The degree of involvement is already so great, and it has become such an important element in the European balance that to withdraw now would lay the United States open to responsibility for precipitating a major European crisis possibly leading to war for others. The chances of a withdrawal are therefore almost negligible.

The only question seriously faced by the White House advisers today is whether to accept the issue which developed in Congress this week and have it out—or try to hold it off for a short time yet until action on such measures as the national defense budget is complete.

The real underlying issue—regardless of the ground on which it is debated—is whether the United States shall intervene in Europe to strengthen the hands of the Anglo-French forces against the demands of the Rome-Berlin Axis. That is what the Administration is doing. And that is what isolationist opinion is opposed to doing. Every American citizen should try to bear this fact in mind in reaching his individual decision on the merits of whatever specific issue becomes the ground for the general decision.

Trouble in the Air

Debates of the past week in the Senate may bring on this inevitable test of confidence in the Administration foreign policy. They were precipitated by the accidental disclosure that Treasury agents are aiding a French air mission to purchase not just American airplanes—there is no serious objection to that—but new types of American airplanes better than anything the Army or Navy now has.

It is a proper thing to do if one accepts the thesis that America's defensive frontier is on the Rhine. It is good defense to strengthen your ally to the utmost. But it is the wrong thing to do if American defense is to begin only when the Western Hemisphere is threatened. Such leading isolationists as Senators Nye and Clark promptly moved to force the general debate on this question of the propriety of the aid to the French air mission.

They may not succeed. Majority opinion in the Administration is inclined to favor further delay on the assumption that public support for their foreign policy will increase with time—and with more aggression in Europe—and that therefore their chances of success are better the longer they can hold off the debate in Congress.

The tragedy of Spain is that they did not feel ready to face a decision on that issue. They agreed that survival of the Republican Government in Spain was to the advantage of the United States. But they did not have the courage to place the question of intervention in Europe against the aggressor powers on an issue which would have been clouded by the Roman Catholic Church's commitment to the Spanish Nationalist Cause regardless of the fact that it is an advance guard agent of totalitarian aggression.

But with the threat now directly aimed at France, the issue is more truly drawn. The President may decide to let his foreign policy stand or fall on the question of the propriety of offering France airplanes which the Army intended to use for itself.

Joseph C. Harsch

British Buy U.S. Planes; After Lima: What Gains?

Tangible results sought by Washington; loans to Latin America and subsidies studied.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The coming week will mark the beginning of a period of intensive effort by American diplomacy to capitalize on the atmosphere of cordiality achieved at the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Lima witnessed a general statement of continental solidarity. It was achieved in an atmosphere of relatively friendly feeling toward representatives of the United States. The delegations parted as friends. But what about tangible results—improved trade, closer financial ties, United States military missions instead of German or Italian?

The question stands unanswered today whether it will be possible for the United States to convert the friendly atmosphere of the Lima Conference into such tangible gains for Pan-Americanism and continental solidarity. Seemingly insuperable obstacles bar the way to many objectives Washington cherishes. Little progress on these tangibles was made at Lima itself. The time has now come to attack them.

Campaign Begins

First step in the new campaign will begin Feb. 6 with arrival of Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil. Later in the week Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Chile, will arive on summons from the State Department. Both arrivals involve deliberations and negotiations now under way to discover every possible point at which progress can be made in drawing the bonds of Pan-Americanism closer.

An important bit of preparation preceding these visits and negotiations occurred two weeks ago when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $25,000,000. This provides the reservoir from which credits can be drawn for Latin-American governments if, during the negotiations, promising opportunities for improving trade emerge.

Little Alarm Shown

But there is as yet no crystallizing of opinion here as to how far the United States should go in the direction of financing Latin trade. While German inroads in the Latin-American market continue to cause uneasiness and much searching for means to counteract it, there is not universal alarm over the situation. Cooler heads at the State Department are casual about the alleged danger of "Fascist" penetration in South America. They point to the fact that in German barter trade Germany is subsidizing its exports at a loss to itself. They suggest that Germany is constantly weakening itself by this process and might perhaps just as well be permitted to continue doing so.

One fact increasingly recognized is that South American countries cannot be expected to purchase more American products unless the United States either purchases more from them or loans them money with which to purchase its goods.

The prospect of increasing United States purchases of Latin-American goods has been canvassed with diligence, but has revealed slender prospects. The conclusion increasingly reached is that if American goods are to replace German goods in Latin markets the sale will have to be financed with United States money. Such money would go south in the form not of loans, but of investment.

Predicament of Chile

Concern is felt particularly over the predicament of Chile. According to best available information, Chile is being driven into strong barter ties with Germany, Italy, and Japan because it can find no market for its products elsewhere. Some 80 per cent of its total exports consist

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Expanding Policy

The expanding foreign policy of the United States today gave rise to the following developments in the wake of President Roosevelt's restatement of his foreign aims yesterday:

The Senate appeared headed toward a thoroughgoing debate on the latter day "positive foreign policy" of the Administration.

Britain ordered 250 new warplanes, chiefly training and reconaissance planes, from United States producers, in addition to the 400 bombers and combat planes ordered last summer.

From New York, the first two of the bombers ordered last summer were shipped to Britain aboard the steamships Andania and Aquitania.

Washington prepared for the arrival of Brazil's Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha with a project for intensively cultivating the good Pan American atmosphere established at the Lima Conference.

At Berlin, the semiofficial press declined to accept President Roosevelt's denial that he had placed America's frontier in France, implying that the President meant just that, whether he coined the phrase or not. At Rome, protests by the American Ambassador to the Italian Government had not yet resulted in abatement of the press attack on Mr. Roosevelt.

Franco's Planes Bomb Refugees In Spanish City

FIGUERAS, Spain (by Courier to the French Frontier), Feb. 4 (AP)—Insurgent warplanes dropped bombs upon the 100,000 refugees crowded into this temporary Capital of Government Spain in five hours of steady raids yesterday.

First estimates were that 150 were killed and 200 wounded, but the exact toll probably never will be known. (Relief officials reaching the frontier estimated the casualty total as at least 500.)

Figueras was so crowded that people spent the night sleeping in doorways and even in the streets. The bombs could not fail to hit human targets.

The first bombing was shortly after noon. It was the initial attack on the civilian part of Figueras since it had become a haven for refugees from Barcelona.

An hour later the planes came back. Despite the gallant efforts of outnumbered Government pursuit planes they sped over the town dropping bombs, whirled about, and came over again for another attack.

After an hour's interval the planes reappeared. This time they turned upon the crowded Central Square, where air-raid refugees were packed to the doorways.

The French Consulate, used by the French Embassy staff, was hit but no one was hurt.

From three o'clock until five o'clock the planes came back so often that the people lost count. Electricity and water were shut off. Volunteers dug into the wreckage amid the confusion of running people and a constant procession of automobiles and trucks that were turned into ambulances.

Gen. Bruno Jalander of Finland, head of a League of Nations Commission for the evacuation of foreign volunteers from Spain, described the bombardment as "one of the worst I have been through." He had spent several weeks at Barcelona before it fell.

Today long streams of refugees were trying to get out of town, leaving behind them the small collections of belongings they had brought from Barcelona.

Salmon to Get Free Rides In U. S. Conservation Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—It's been going on for at least thousands of years, this style of travel used by Columbia River salmon that wiggle, dart, and jump their way upstream each year from the Pacific Ocean to the spawning grounds at the headwaters of the Columbia and its various tributaries. But all this is going to be changed this year for something that's the last word in modern travel.

The Federal Government has just ordered the construction of eight specially designed tank-trucks at a cost of $59,041, which will be used this year to give free rides to salmon from Rock Island dam on the Columbia River 12 miles below Wenatchee, to the mouths of a number of tributary streams that empty into the Columbia at points from about 15 to 100 miles above Rock Island.

The salmon trucks are designed to hold 1,000 gallons of water with an aerating system that will provide a constant supply of fresh oxygen for the fish. A crushed ice compartment, capable of storing at least 1,800 pounds, will make it possible to keep the water at the proper temperature while the fish are en route in their tank-cars. Each tank will hold from 650 to 800 pounds of live fish.

More than 100 men are at work continuing construction of special fish traps at the Rock Island dam. From these traps the salmon will be lifted into the special tank-trucks. Immediately a tempering process begins that gradually brings the water to a temperature within three degrees of that into which the salmon will be released. Normally, this latter temperature is about 10 degrees under the temperature at Rock Island dam.

All this scientific attention that the Federal Government is giving this State's $10,000,000 industry has been brought about by the construction of the Grand Coulee dam, which because of its ultimate height of 500 feet will shut off forever the natural run of salmon to the headwaters of the Columbia. It has been estimated that 65 per cent of the annual salmon run goes beyond Grand Coulee dam.

In order to shift the course of this 65 per cent into the various streams that empty into the Columbia below Grand Coulee, the salmon are to be hauled from the Rock Island traps to the streams that man has intended for their future spawning areas. Fishery men say that it will require from one to four generations of these "corrective" measures in order to change the spawning-ground habits—and since a salmon makes his trip upstream after four years, probably as much as 16 years of "training" will be necessary for the fish to find their own way to the new spawning grounds.

Senate set for debate on new 'positive policy' in foreign affairs—Test of confidence.

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that Great Britain would purchase 250 military planes in the United States in addition to 400 already on order. Fifty of the new planes, the Air Ministry said, will be Lockheed general reconnaissance machines and the other 200 will be North American Aviation Company trainers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The first of 200 bombing planes ordered by the British Government from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation last summer was shipped last night on the liner Andania. A second plane is scheduled to go on the Aquitania today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Although a great deal of heat has been generated in Senatorial and other circles as a result of President Roosevelt's foreign policy statements yesterday, behind the heat stands the definite prospect of an equal amount of light.

The Senate is headed straight toward a full-dress debate on foreign policy next week which ought to clarify American public opinion on the present Administration program, and reveal substantially how the actual majority of Legislative and national opinion estimates the executive policy. Such a debate, with a classification of opinion approaching a test-of-confidence in the Administration, is just what seems to be needed in the present charged atmosphere.

Since the President has given his version of what he did not say at the famous "secret" conference with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and has positively defined his policy, some of the Senators who were at that meeting now feel at liberty to give their versions bearing on the same points.

Where Is the Frontier?

Leader of the opposition is Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who said yesterday: "My only comment is the question: 'Was the President asked at the press conference where the frontier of the United States is located?'"

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said: "If the President can tell his version of what happened, I believe members of the Committee should have a right to give theirs."

The controversy over the President's exact words, and particularly the phrase referring to the American frontier, is tending to obscure real issues. Sources of information used by Washington correspondents when they recorded the original phrase, now say the President may have used the words "first line of defense" in referring to France, and did not use the word "Rhine" at all.

Actually, however, in his redefinition the President expressed "sympathy" with the maintenance of independence of other nations, and in his press conference referred to some Nations seeking to destroy that independence. Hence, boiled down, his policy has not lost much of the definiteness it held after his Military Affairs Committee conference, and the plans for selling airplanes to France still hold good.

'Positive Policy'

But, as a result of all the excitement, the American people are now acquainted with the new "positive foreign policy" which forehanded Washington correspondents had been explaining for weeks.

There was general agreement among those present that the President, at the famous Committee session, had indicated his purpose to aid the democracies to the fullest extent short of warlike measures.

That this was the genuine basis of Administration policy was shown today by some of his supporters. Senator Matthew M. Logan, (D) of Kentucky, said: "I got the definite impression that the President favors the democracies over the totalitarian States. I, myself, would go further and supply England and France with all the ammunition, arms, airplanes, and anything else they needed short of man power. I left the conference believing the President favored helping the democracies. I went away in full agreement with the President."

Soon it will be shown, in a Senatorial and national-opinion debate, whether the preponderance of conviction is with the President and such supporters as Senator Logan, or whether it follows the opposition. That is the point to which this week's events have brought the situation: The positive foreign policy has been thrust to the fore, now the Nation is going to have its say about it.

Italian and German views: Page 4.

Travel by Mail, Special Delivery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHVIEW, W. Va.—D. L. Larrick, retired postmaster and merchant here, thinks he is probably the only postal official to send a member of his family on a visit by parcel post.

Mr. Larrick "mailed" his son, Albert, when he went to visit his brother in Winchester, Va. The boy weighed 69 pounds, one pound under the postal limit, and 72 cents' worth of stamps were pasted onto a shipping tag and the youngster started on his way.

Albert rode in the spring wagon of Sam Fox, the mail carrier, going first to Rock Enon Springs, and thence to Gore, Hayfield, and Winchester. Carriers were changed at Rock Enon. In order to assure prompt delivery, the father attached a special delivery stamp with the others, and a bicycle messenger of the Winchester post office delivered Albert to his brother.

Rome Calls Via Wilson Via Hamilton Fish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—"Did you know, Mr. President," said a reporter just returned from Europe, at today's press conference, "that they have changed the name of Via Wilson in Rome? It is now Via Hamilton Fish."

No doubt a subtle compliment to President Roosevelt, for Mr. Fish represents Hyde Park, N. Y., in the House! But more probably a tribute to Representative Fish's Communist probes and isolationist views.

Memorandum From Paris

Private Brain Trust of French Premier Works With Minimum of Publicity, Mostly on Foreign Policy—Daladier Uses Discipline in Democracy

By the Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Taking a leaf out of President Roosevelt's notebook, Premier Edouard Daladier has set up a "Brain Trust" of his own. This French version, however, differs from the American innovation in two essential particulars.

In the first place it is strictly secret. Unlike the Roosevelt group in Washington, which was to put it mildly fully publicized, the existence of Daladier's "Brain Trust" is known to very few outside the members of the group and the Premier's Office.

Secondly, Premier Daladier's "Brain Trust" is concerned only with foreign policy. So far as is generally known, at least, President Roosevelt's group of young university professors and other specialists of financial, economic and social affairs, did not include international policy in their advisory activities.

M. Daladier evidently realized his lack of specialized knowledge in this field, and so has recently constituted a sort of informal committee, composed mostly of younger men including several journalists and one or two University professors, to study the general European situation from the viewpoint of French foreign policy. The Premier meets with this group at regular intervals and also consults individual members occasionally on some specific problem.

This new factor has already had important effects on the Government's foreign policy, and through it on the European situation. For instance, it can be stated authoritatively that Premier Daladier's trip to Corsica, Tunisia, and Algeria, and in general his decision to reject Premier Mussolini's North African claims and to take an absolutely uncompromising stand against any territorial concessions whatever to Italy, arose out of the advice of his newly constituted foreign policy "Brain Trust."

* * *

Apart from the purely unsatisfactory state of France's relations with Italy, however, and leaving aside the usual rumors of a possible political crisis, France has begun the year 1939 with an unaccustomed air of stability and confidence.

There are several reasons for this. Business is better for one thing. For another, the purely financial outlook has improved. Rearmament appears to be getting under way a little more rapidly although much lost time still has to be made up.

Aside from these specific points, however, there cannot be any doubt that most Frenchmen today feel that something new has come to France—something which is tremendously comforting and encouraging, but at the same time not without its potentially disconcerting and even dangerous side.

This something new is perhaps best summed up in the single word: Daladier. For the French Premier's name has now come to be almost a synonym for the new factor which has lately entered the French situation. This unaccustomed element is discipline. Premier Daladier has undoubtedly reintroduced discipline into French democracy.

Energetic, vigorous, blunt, M. Daladier has to a surprising extent succeeded in communicating something of these qualities, plus a strong sense of discipline gathered from many years as Minister of War, to the French Nation. Few, even of his political opponents, attempt to deny this, and most French observers, though not all, acknowledge that in so doing he has rendered invaluable service to the cause of democracy not only in France but generally.

* * *

There are some, however, who see in Premier Edouard Daladier, not the savior of French democracy, but on the contrary its potential enemy. They regard him as a possible dictator, and in fact as the only serious candidate for dictatorial power visible in France at the moment.

In their extreme form these apprehensions are undoubtedly exaggerated. M. Daladier, it is true, admits to his more intimate friends that the meeting with the two dictators at Munich made a tremendous impression upon him. It must be remembered he is the first French Premier to come into direct contact with either the Führer or the Duce.

It cannot be questioned that Daladier has always been hitherto, and still remains, a sincere democrat. But there are indications that what is going on in the thoughts of the French Premier at the present time is a keen conflict between the two sides of his own temperament: one struggling for the maintenance of liberal and individualistic traditions, the other contending for the disciplinarian and even authoritarian traits which on occasion he has not failed to display.

During the general strike in the autumn of last year, for instance, it is now possible to affirm with certainty that Premier Daladier used the Army and the police to break this attempted strike with a thorough-going and at times even brutal energy that had not been known in France for many years and that struck many observers on the spot as differing little from totalitarian methods.

Finally there are unmistakable indications that the French press lately has been submitting to various forms of more or less direct pressure from the Government, influencing it to "soft pedal" developments running counter to the desires of the Premier's Office or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

All these things are so far little more than straws in the wind—and the wind may change. Besides democracy in France is no mere house of straw. It is a solid edifice of brick. Even a brick house, however, can be shaken by a big enough storm, and French democracy may need all its strength to weather the present crisis of democracy in Europe. M. B.

The Week in Focus: Echoes of 1914 Alignments

U. S. Planes for France; 'Rhine Frontier' Dispute; Hitler Firm for Colonies

The world, for all its streamlined externals, has changed little since 1914, in many essentials. There would appear to be basic forces moving men and nations. The patterns vary slightly; the alignments of Europe and America repeat themselves.

In the effort to say out of war, the United States has a Neutrality Act, and a Johnson Act, the latter forbidding loans to foreign debtors in default on previous loans.

The past seven days boiled with excitement and international debate on the question of how neutral the United States is, or can be, in Europe.

It all started with President Roosevelt's approval, more than a week ago, of sale to France of military planes. The Senate Military Affairs Committee also wanted to know why French officers had been permitted to learn American secrets of war in the skies.

France is a World War debtor in default. The sale of planes therefore had an indirect bearing on the Johnson Act as well as on the Neutrality Act. The latter forbids sale of arms to belligerents. France is not a belligerent, so the sale is strictly legal.

* * *

Rhine and Panama

Replying to Senators in a secret White House session, Mr. Roosevelt went deeply into policies of his Administration toward the European situation. The word came out that he had said: America's defensive frontier is in France. Germany drew the obvious inference that this meant the Rhine.

After the phrase had circulated three days, Mr. Roosevelt vehemently denied coining it.

Senators, sworn to secrecy, let it be known that the gist, if not the exact wording, of the French frontier dictum had come from Mr. Roosevelt.

Quick to pick up the challenge, Italy's press spokesman Virginio Gayda wrote that the Rome-Berlin Axis would have to extend its frontiers to the Panama Canal.

* * *

Seldom in time of nominal peace have responsible leaders of great powers dealt so publicly with issues foreshadowing war. Yet the very explosiveness of the situation indicated a growing uncertainty in the Fascist council chambers where every potential opponent is weighed in the scales of military strategy.

* * *

Britain and France saw a hope of peace in the new American decision to help European democracies arm. Said the Daily Herald, Labor newspaper of London:

"The thought of American friendship in time of war is comforting enough but much bigger and more important than the possible effect on the outcome of war is the great fact that because of this Presidential attitude war immediately becomes a great deal less likely."

French papers accepted Mr. Roosevelt's "frontier in France" story at face value. They ranked it beside Stanley Baldwin's famous phrase of a few years ago that Britain's frontier had moved to the Rhine.

* * *

Hitler's Speech

It was a week of historic speech-making. At its opening, Prime Minister Chamberlain set the stage for Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic actions. Britain and the other democracies will be found solidly against any effort to dominate the world by force, Mr. Chamberlain declared.

The British pronouncement was timed to enter some democratic balances in the ledger before Reichsführer Hitler's much-publicized speech of Monday. The speech, when it came, dealt largely with economics. Herr Hitler repeated vigorously his demand for return of German colonies, described as "stolen."

* * *

Support for Italy in any war; Japanese relations based on mutual opposition to "Bolshevism"; and United States relations seen as embittered by a deliberate anti-German campaign—these were other highlights.

On South America, Herr Hitler spoke directly and forcefully. He ridiculed charges that Germany has ambitions to "attack or divide up North or South America. . . ." He also said:

"The question . . . as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countires of South America and Central America concerns nobody but them and ourselves."

* * *

Reactions to the Hitler speech differed from relief expressed in some British circles, to the general recognition that German policy remains immovable for return of colonies and for economic advantages beyond this. Herr Hitler again professed a limit to German territorial ambitions, but critics turned to Mein Kampf and were not convinced.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday asked Herr Hitler for "concrete evidence" of a "desire for peace." Previously 18 of Britain's most eminent citizens, including Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and John Masefield, Poet-Laureate, addressed a peace plea to Adolf Hitler and the German people.

* * *

'Go Ahead'

While ties across the Atlantic strain American isolation, Pan American Airways receives a token of good will from Britain. A few days ago Pan American received the super-clipper, 75 passengers, from its Boeing designers. Tests of air-worthiness had been passed. The event was celebrated by a national broadcast linking Seattle, San Francisco, New York and Washington.

Plans for service across the North Atlantic have been matured by British Imperial Airways and Pan American. This week Imperial said, "Go ahead, we are not quite ready, but if you are, start any time."

* * *

In Chile, Pan American planes carry food and supplies to earthquake areas. Far to the north along the Andes, in Quito, Ecuador, temblors and volcanic activity follow Chile's worst disaster in a century.

President Roosevelt issued an appeal to the American people to help Chile.

* * *

WPA, TVA, CCC

Shorn of $150,000,000, the relief bill has gone to the White House for Presidential signature — or veto. Before passing the conference report, both House and Senate eliminated the controversial section on a wage differential between North and South. The differential proposed was 25 per cent.

A "purge" of WPA rolls to eliminate persons not entitled to relief is ordered by Col. Francis C. Harrington, Administrator, as soon as the bill is signed.

TVA won in the Supreme Court, 5 to 2, in the suit brought by 14 private utility companies. Mr. Justice Roberts read the opinion. Constitutionality of the TVA power program was not decided. The ruling turned on the contention that the corporations were without legal standing to challenge the Government's program.

International Paper and Power Company decided this week to sell $500,000,000 worth of utilities. Paper and nonutility interests will occupy International in future.

The movement to make CCC permanent, and to introduce military training in the camps, emerges as a by-product of national defense activities.

* * *

Frankfurter Sworn In

A Gallup poll recorded 82 per cent believing Prof. Felix Frankfurter will make a good Supreme Court Justice, to 18 of contrary opinion. He stood up and took the oath before a record crowd in the stately Supreme Court chamber, to "administer justice without respect to person."

Judge Martin T. Manton of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals resigned, and President Roosevelt accepted, soon after District Attorney Dewey had lodged charges that the judge received loans of $439,000 from individuals or firms whose interests had been before him. In a public statement he denied the charge. His resignation stops a Congressional inquiry.

Testimony of George Weinberg, Hines case witness for the prosecution, was admitted after his suicide.

* * *

President Roosevelt named a seven-man committee to study extension of the merit system.

The President won privileged status for his reorganization bill. It can go direct to Congress instead of passing through the Rules Committee.

* * *

An extensive Philippines report prepared by the Joint American-Philippine Committee and published last November, was transmitted to Congress. It favors extension of the Islands' econmic tutelage from 1945 to 1960.

* * *

Spanish Spoils

Germany has received extensive economic spoils in Spain already, it is disclosed. Industrial and mining industries of Spain are reported to be turned largely toward Fascist control.

France closed her Spanish frontier as the stream of refugees becomes unmanageable.

* * *

New Five-Year Plan

Russia launches its third Five-Year Plan.

Alarm clocks are in demand as Moscow imposes rigid penalties for tardiness.

* * *

Briefs

Hand-looms in the United States out-number those of 1776 in a return to home crafts. Meanwhile friends of Frederic William Goudy, master type designer who has drawn 108 successful type fonts, pitch in to help him begin again after fire destroyed his workshop. Designs for the 109th type were at home, and so were saved.

President Castro Cortes of Costa Rica bars his own re-election, opposing dictatorships and tyranny.

Japanese Diet is told alien war losses in China will not be paid.

Siam blocks a plot to overthrow the boy-King, Ananda.

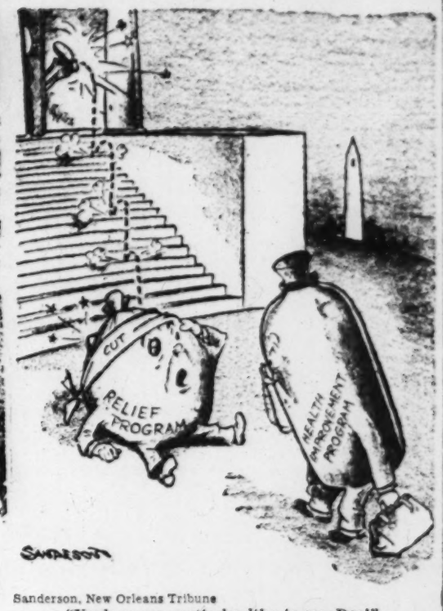
Old Age Pension Cost

During the fiscal year of 1938 old age pensions paid in New Brunswick by the Dominion and province amounted to $1,870,422. Blind persons in New Brunswick received $75,377 in pensions.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Action Speaks Louder Than Words

Hutton, © Philadelphia Inquirer
Just How Big Is Adequate?

Page, Louisville Courier-Journal
Within Reach



Sanderson, New Orleans Tribune
"Uncle seems pretty healthy to me, Doc!"

Head Tax Urged In New Jersey To Pay Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey legislators, desperate over the relief problem, are turning out financing proposals at the rate of virtually one a day and the latest calls for the imposition of a flat $2-a-year tax on all State residents more than 21 years of age.

The yield, computed on the 2,100,000 registered voters at the last general election, is estimated at between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year. It is conceded, however, that collections would be difficult to make, the cost estimate ranging as high as 25 per cent. Municipalities would be shouldered with that responsibility.

Before the point of serious consideration is reached on the proposal, a number of other details remain to be worked out. One is the question of whether relief clients would be taxed. An exemption of this class is suggested, but just where to draw the line is a matter of conflicting opinion.

Already the idea is under fire because of the inequity to persons of limited means, and, although he declined to comment, it was forecast that Gov. A. Harry Moore would refuse to approve such a levy. The strong opposition to all new taxes by many of the legislators is another obstacle.

College Lectures By Miss Tarbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Ida M. Tarbell, biographer of Abraham Lincoln and one of the first women graduates of Allegheny College, will return to her alma mater here this spring to conduct a special four-week course on the writing of biography.

William P. Tolley, President, of Allegheny, said that Miss Tarbell will have a teaching schedule of three one-hour classes each week. The course, continuing from April 17 to May 14, is the 1939 offering of the John C. Sturtevant Lectureship Foundation.

The author, who has held a front rank position in American letters for a half century with her works on Lincoln and wide studies of the oil industry, plans to continue writing during the period of her guest professorship.

Here the first week in February to complete arrangements for the course, Miss Tarbell indicated that one of the most important phases of the series would be the use of her Lincoln collection, one of the most complete assembled and the basis for Miss Tarbell's series of a half-dozen books on the Civil War President. This collection is to be presented to the college. Eventually, the material will be housed in a specially designed Lincoln Room in Allegheny's library.

Miss Tarbell entered Allegheny in the 1870's, shortly after the College opened its doors to women students, and graduated in the class of 1880.

Plan to Exchange Students Started By U. S. and Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Three graduate students and young faculty members from the University of Michigan will trade places with three Brazilian colleagues in an exchange of fellowships announced by cable at the Lima, Peru, Conference last December and made public here by Prof. J. Raleigh Nelson, University counselor to foreign students and chairman of a committee to arrange the exchange.

The new exchange program initiated by these fellowships, Professor Nelson believes, will foster better relations between the University and institutions of higher learning in Brazil.

Arrangements for the exchange fellowships were made through the Institute of International Education in New York on the suggestion of the Institute Brasil-Estados-Unidos, Brazilian counterpart of the Institute of International Education. Under the proposed program, the Brazilian students in Ann Arbor will be financed by the University here, while the Michigan students will do research in the South American Republic on funds made available by the Brazilian Government.

The three American scholars will study in Brazil for six months, starting in July. They must be engaged in research, one in Latin-American history, one in sociology or anthropology, and one in education. Applications for the fellowships are now being considered, but the appointments have not as yet been approved by the Brazilian officials.

14 Countries in Olympics

Fourteen countries have thus far announced their intention of competing in the 1940 Olympics in Finland.

Baden Fete to Honor 'Citizen' Beethoven

VIENNA—Beethoven is to be honored at a Musical Festival at Baden, near here, this summer.

Beethoven lived in this resort for 15 years. The courtyard of the house where he worked on his Ninth Symphony has been chosen as the setting for the inauguration ceremony of the Festival.

Prominent place in the program is to be given to the Eleventh Symphony composed for the most part at Baden. Other items to be performed are the First Symphony, the septet Op. 20, a violin and pianoforte concerto, a composition for string quartet and selections of church music composed by Beethoven. It is hoped to make the Festival an annual affair.

Reforestation in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada is faced today with a serious situation arising from excessive deforestation of areas along its rivers, Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, told the recent convention here of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.

Ontario has taken the lead in conserving and growing trees but it will take the united efforts of all organizations to accomplish the great task that confronts the Dominion in forestry, he said.

Conservation of Ontario's northern timber resources is difficult because, although the Province has an efficient forest protection service, forest fires cannot yet be prevented, said Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests. In Southern Ontario, the Provincial forestry branch distributed more than 13,000,000 tree seedlings last year and expects to distribute more than 22,000,000 this year.

The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States was commended by D. Roy Cameron, chief of the Dominion Forestry Service, Ottawa, who said that similar work in Canada would pay dividends to the nation in years to come. He believed that forest culture operations would provide a useful outlet for employment and youth-training at low cost.

The creation of a system of research stations to provide development of the forest industry and increased activity in forestry research both by Governments and private corporations were suggestions made by Robert W. Lyons, Cranwood, Mich., after he pointed out that the development of agriculture in Canada had been due in great part to the system of experimental stations the Government had established across the Dominion.

British Columbia is reclaiming her unemployed youth through the young men's forestry training plan, carried out in conjunction with the Department of Labor at Ottawa, a plan which has been functioning for four years with marked success, according to E. W. Manning, Chief Forest Ranger for British Columbia. This forestry program offers the youth useful work under conditions that must benefit them physically and mentally, leaving them more self-reliant and with a saner outlook.

Manchester Guild To Train Children In Dramatic Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — An "Adventure Theater Guild" has been formed here to enable Manchester school children to study dramatic art and develop cultural interests.

For 6d. a year boys and girls over 11 will be able to attend or take part in dramas organized by area committees of the Guild; they will also be encouraged to study every branch of stagecraft and technique. In addition, the Guild is to co-ordinate existing activities in connection with children's dramatic work.

By this means the Guild hopes to develop the dramatic art of the children and to give them an opportunity of seeing and appreciating good art, so releasing them from complete dependence on the mechanized music and the art of the cinema and radio.

Seventy schools are supporting the movement, and a number of theater-lovers are coming forward with financial and other practical aid.

Mexico Adopts Fast Time To Save Electric Power

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Government Feb. 2 ordered all clocks advanced one hour as a measure to reduce consumption of light. A power shortage is threatened because of a lack of rainfall at hydro-electric plants. The order is effective beginning Feb. 6.

The number of street cars in operation was ordered reduced.

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South Seeks Decentralized Industry to Supplement Farm

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Fourth of 12 articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—"Balance Agriculture with Industry," sounds like a crusade slogan. A smokestack, a large factory, and a cluster of homes in the center of a cotton field shows what it means. Cotton in the field at picking time is one thing. Cotton in clothing is another. The modern South is bringing the field and the factory together. In fact, one is growing out of the other.

The South still remembers the flight of the textile industry from New England.

Forty-nine years ago New England had 76.1 per cent, or 10,934,000 of all the United States' spindles — those twirling bobbins which gather the cotton thread as it comes out of the cotton-spinning machines. The South, which grew all of the cotton, had 10.9 per cent of the spindles or 1,570,000. In 1936, just 46 years later, the migration had occurred. The South had 71 per cent of all the spindles or 17,857,000, and New England 25 per cent, or 6,000,000.

The slogan which leads this article, "Balance Agriculture with Industry," happens to be Mississippi's the B. A. W. I., as it is called. But the idea is the same in Alabama's "Supplement Farm with Factory," and Louisiana's three meshed cogs, which symbolize "Commerce-Government-Industry."

In its new industrial programs the South believes it has the Nation's answer to the problems of oversize cities with their burdens of relief and seasonal jobless. It believes too that it has the Nation's answer to industrial strife. "Decentralize" is the industrial thought of the South. "Put your paper plant in the midst of the pine woods," says the South, and does it. "Let pure white sugar and golden brown sugar be bagged in plants in the center of cane fields," it says and does it.

Can Go Where Power Is

With electric power available in all sections, the South cannot see why industry should not reasonably be located at any place—city or field. It even feels that aluminum for kitchen pans or airplanes could be manufactured near the bauxite beds of Arkansas, bauxite being one of the most important elements in aluminum, and Arkansas having something like 92 per cent of all the bauxite in the United States.

"With the Nation's industry scattered in the rural areas, close to the raw products," says the South, "see what has been done. Money is being saved for everyone. The country has become stronger in case of any emergency, especially from a defense point. Labor is scattered all over the land, instead of concentrated in a few large centers. Life has been simplified and happified."

In South Carolina, people like to tell of the industrial setup. They are proud of it. Families are described as living contentedly in the cheerful villages surrounding the mills. Members of each family to the third and possibly the fourth generation have found jobs in the mills.

Each family is described as having a personal interest in the plant. Children are reared, go through school, and college and then get a job in the plant. If they are patient, they often work up to executive positions.

Nearly All Native Stock

"There is not one foreigner in a thousand workers in South Carolina's industrial plants," says an official in the State Department of Labor. "The turnover is very small. We all speak the same language. During the World War, there was a shortage of labor, and a few Belgians were brought in. They have scattered over the State, and now are like native South Carolinians. They speak the English language."

The editor and managing editor of The State, published at Columbia, S. C., describe the happy conditions in the industrial villages. "The people once were segregated," they say. "But now there is no segregation. The industrial type of mill village you usually think about is disappearing in the South."

The eyes of Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi light up when he talks about the B. A. W. I. "Money from the industrial pay rolls," he says, "is having a tremendous influence in Mississippi. The industrial program is bearing fruit, and the money is reaching the common man and woman. Ask anyone," he challenges, "what they think of the progress we have made. You will find that they compare the Mississippi with starved people only three or four years ago with the improving conditions of today, and they are satisfied."

Slow but Sure Progress

Governor White says that the B. A. W. I. program "is not going as fast as we would like it to," but he thinks Mississippi is making a good effort to change from nearly a century and a half of cotton-growing to industry.

Harry O. Hoffman, Chairman of the Magnolia State's Industrial Commission, explains, "Part of our job has been negative—the discouragement of unsound and risky enterprises. . . . We have selected only those propositions which seem worthy of the decided opportunities presented through the industrial plan." (The plan which lifts taxes on new industries and permits communities to bond themselves to build industrial plants).

Mississippi communities today are voting with an average of 11 to 1 for B. A. W. I. bond issues for themselves. One community voted 17 to 1 for the program. Jackson County voted 173 to 1.

In the two years or less the program has been developed Mississippi has seen nine new plants come to the State, guaranteeing an annual pay roll of $1,185,000, and a minimum employment of 1,970, persons. Actually the industries are expected to produce about $2,000,000 additional industrial pay roll and employ nearly 3,000 persons.

Difficulty in Unionizing

An American Federation of Labor official at McComb, Miss., complains that it is difficult to organize the labor of the State.

"If the northern part of the State was as well organized as Pike County," he says, "we would not be so badly off, but the farmers from the northern area, who do not know how to do anything but grow cotton, drive the union people out when they try to organize a plant. The cotton plant at Brookhaven closes up like a clam when we try to talk to the men."

The year 1938 saw $12,000,000 earmarked for Alabama industry, $10,000,000 for entirely new investments, $2,000,000 for improvement to old. The 47 new industries mean employment for 2,850 more Alabama men and women, and an additional annual pay roll of $1,800,000. Alabama permits communities to vote tax-exemption programs and bond themselves for new industrial plants, similar to Mississippi's program.

These tax-exemption and bond-raising programs are explained throughout the South as being the community's pledge, and the State's pledge to industry, that fair treatment is assured. An Alabama official explains:

"The people are showing the industries that they want them—that they are willing to help them come. Under such a program, the industrial plant becomes to the people 'our plant.' They take a personal pride in it. Such pride shows industry that there will not be any labor trouble nor lack of co-operation from Government."

Wanted Confidence, Not Help

Mississippi tells of one municipality which authorized bonds for a plant, only to have the industrial concern refuse financial aid and put up its own building. It declared that all it wanted was the people's vote of confidence.

Arkansas has prepared itself in the last three months for a sound industrialization program by removing legislative barriers which had frightened some industries away. It has put an end to the possibility that personal injury lawyers could continue what State officials say was a racket against industry. An Industrial Board is also being given the authority to grant tax exemption to new industries from 1 to 5 years.

Such an "open hand to industry" is just that and no more, according to Gov. Carl E. Bailey. He is enthusiastic about the "Wonder State's" industrialization. He knows its varied and rich resources and feels that a new era is immediately ahead. Nevertheless he says:

"We do not want the impression to grow that Arkansas is open to any and all industry. Far from it. We prefer to be selective, and we do not intend to burden the people of the State with bonds for plants for industries. We want only those industries which grow out of the fact that we have something to give which is much better than some other area."

Must Attract Industry

George C. Branner, Arkansas State Geologist, expresses this view still further when he declares:

"If there is a simple formula for Arkansas and the South, it is this: we must not expect to bring industry here artificially. We must clear the way for it by removing legislative barriers. We must prepare a fair welcome for it. If the attraction of our raw resources and our markets is not sufficiently magnetic, we should not try to force industry here. We need to enable the people of this State to build up their own industries themselves."

Meanwhile, there are rumblings of discontent in some of the more highly industrialized centers of the South.

An Alabama State official said that the only reason capital comes to Alabama is to "exploit our labor." He claimed that "90 per cent of the industry in the State is controlled by absentee capital." This absentee capital, he went on to say, "retains small-town lawyers to fight the State tax program—especially the educational program. It maintains a powerful lobby in the Legislature. It wants to keep labor cheap—hence uneducated. If the people were educated they would resent the exploiting wages, would form unions, would demand more pay."

These interests, he continued, always carry out their ulterior aims with "the cry of economy."

Yelverton Cowherd, Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Relations in Birmingham, says: "Industry no doubt has developed the Birmingham region. It has brought it a population. But it has not brought it happiness or wholesomeness. It has built one of the most aggressive and paternalistic systems to be found anywhere, and northern capital is not altogether the scapegoat."

He described the labor attitude of a Birmingham industrialist.

Describes Paternalism

"His system is making his workers forget that they have a freedom of conscience and a freedom of action. All of his 5,000 or more workers bow to him and eat out of his hand, yet they live in constant fear and are afraid to look at or talk to anyone carrying the message of collective bargaining. Fear for their bread and butter dominates their lives, and they are sacrificing their freedom to this subtle paternalistic machine."

Despite this picture, Mr. Cowherd concluded:

"Surely we want more industry. If there are 500 unemployed men in a town and a plant employs 250, so much the better, despite what wages are paid. It's better than nothing."

The industrialist about whom Mr. Cowherd spoke told of his program:

"The manufacturer is pretty well tied," he said. "He can't get away. If he has a progressive program for his employees, a kindergarten, bands, and picnics for the children, vacations for his workers at a company camp, it's paternalism. I suppose the labor unions will get me yet. They are trying hard enough.

"But I am one of those who believe the man who pays the wages and makes the investment is more interested in the welfare of his workers than some outsider who wants to get control of them. I subscribe to the view that I would not be turning my employees over to bargain for themselves but rather to the dictation of an outside interest with little real interest in them."

On the South's industrial programs, this man said:

"Northerners make a mistake in thinking that mills in the South will destroy their business. We don't want them to move down, lock, stock, and barrel. We only ask to process our own raw materials and have branch plants of large concerns. In doing this industries would thereby be serving the Southern consumer and at the same time raising the purchasing power and creating more consumers."

Georgia Seeks Ways To Continue Schools

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The State of Georgia sought means Feb. 3 to pay long overdue salaries of school teachers and to avert the threatened closing of virtually all public schools by the end of February.

A mass meeting here of about 300 school superintendents and other educators petitioned Gov. E. D. Rivers to use his constitutional borrowing power—limited to $3,500,000—to relieve the situation.

They declared lack of funds probably would prevent completion of the minimum seven months' term in nearly all of Georgia's 159 counties.

With a prospective deficit of $8,500,000 in the current State budget, the plight of the schools has become the first concern of the Legislature now in session.

Representative James Carmichael, Vice-Chairman of an economy investigating committee, sought unsuccessfully to find out why various Capitol department employees continued to receive their salaries regularly while the school teachers were two months in arrears.

Among others, State Superintendent of Education M. D. Collins said he did not know the answer, but disclosed that he himself had not been paid since November.

The quest for additional revenue went forward along two lines—a drive for economy and various proposals for new taxes. A charge was made in the House that the agitation over the schools was part of an administration campaign to force enactment of a sales tax.

One Step in the South's Diversification of Its Crops

Potato Starch Factory at Laurel, Mississippi

Top left: The potatoes are brought to the plant in old wagons, trucks, even school buses. Top center, they are being shoveled into a trench where they are carried by chain belt through washing into the chopper (top right). Plant shown below with trucks loaded with starch. This is one way Delta farmers are trying to turn another crop into money to escape the risks of a one-crop economy.

Murphy Acts to Guard Civil Liberties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Frank Murphy, new Attorney General, has set up in the Justice Department what amounts to a permanent La Follette Committee to investigate abridgement of civil liberties. He takes this step as the real La Follette Committee comes to the end of a contentious career and as the Dies Committee, to investigate un-American activities, which has been a constant critic of the La Follette Committee, is given a new lease of life by Congress.

The man at the head of the new Justice Department unit is Henry A. Schweinhaut, who participated in the two most recent incidents involving the Justice Department in civil liberties cases. These were the Harlan County conspiracy trials and the case involving free speech in Jersey City, N. J., against Mayor Hague. Mr. Schweinhaut was from 1924 to 1934 Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia, where he was at one time Vice-President of the local Bar Association.

Functions Described

The order creating the unit described the functions as follows:

. . . to make a study of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and Acts of Congress relating to civil rights with reference to present conditions, to make appropriate recommendations in respect thereto, and to direct, supervise, and conduct prosecutions of violations of the provisions of the Constitution or Acts of Congress guaranteeing civil rights to individuals.

In making the announcement concerning the new unit, Mr. Murphy said: "In a democracy, an important function of the law-enforcement branch of government is the aggressive protection of the fundamental rights inherent in a free people. In America, these guarantees are contained in express provisions of the Constitution and in Acts of Congress. It is the purpose of the Department of Justice to pursue a program of vigilant action in the prosecution of infringements of these rights.

"It must be borne in mind that the authority of the Federal Government in this field is somewhat limited by the fact that many Constitutional guarantees are guarantees against abuses by the Federal Government itself, or by the state governments, and are not guarantees against infringement by individuals or groups of individuals."

Five More Reports

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin has announced he is not going to ask for more money for his Committee, and is bringing its work to a close with publication of final reports, five more of which will be published. Of these the one set for the last, dealing with "Associated Farmers, Inc.," represents evidence gathered in California and is said informally to be the one likely to attract most attention.

In the course of a speech Feb. 3 urging extension of the un-American activities investigation, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman, once more assailed the Administration's alleged partiality for the La Follette Committee, pointing out that it had received full co-operation from Government bureaus. His own committee, he charged, had been criticized by the Administration, and refused co-operation.

How far the new Justice Department unit will go is still undetermined, for it must carve its own path. Nothing quite like it has existed in the Government before, so far as is known. Its purpose is to "direct, supervise, and conduct prosecutions of violations of the Constitution or Acts of Congress guaranteeing civil rights to individuals."

The Harlan trial and Jersey City case give an indication of the type of work it may undertake. A week ago in New York Mr. Murphy revealed he was contemplating establishment of such a unit. It takes up where the La Follette Committee leaves off, but for the moment will not have the financial facilities of the Congressional committee.

Jefferson Signature Prized by College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, S. C.—One of the most prized historical possessions of Presbyterian College is an original signature of Thomas Jefferson, father of the Declaration of Independence, traced in brown ink by the great Democrat when he was President of the United States, which is carefully preserved along with other valuable documents in the institution's fireproof vault.

The treasured paper is an official appointment engraved from some old Government press declaring a certain Thomas H. Pinckney a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and signed on July 21, 1807, by President Thomas Jefferson.

Time has left its mark on the document, the ink in which the President's quill traced the letters is now faded to a light brown, and the obscurity of more than 130 years has hidden from us the identity of one Thomas H. Pinckney.

Liquor Dealers Are Warned To Curb Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURGH, Pa. — Liquor dealers in Pennsylvania have a warning from Gov. Arthur H. James to exercise restraint in advertising intoxicants if they wish to prevent an impending revulsion of public sentiment on the wet-dry issue.

"There has been a constant tendency on the part of liquor people, especially whisky people, to advertise their wares in whole pages and sometimes in whole sections of newspapers and magazines," the Governor said. "It is about time they began thinking for themselves and to clean house, or there may be such a revulsion of feeling that it will be disastrous to them. It looks like it is ripe for a house cleaning."

Governor James reiterated his campaign pledge that there would be no new taxes imposed in this State this year. His stand in opposition to new levies came when he was asked about a 5 per cent income tax bill introduced in the Lower House here by Representative Albert O'Connor (D) of Cambria County.

"I am not for any more taxes and I am going to run the Government without any more taxes," he declared. "We are not attempting to tell the Senate and House what the taxes shall be. To run the Government during the 1939-41 biennium, we must reduce the budget by $118,000,000 to bring it within the taxes now produced, but there is no intention of getting any more money from the people of Pennsylvania."

The Governor indicated there would be no new appointments until the heads of the departments reduced the number of employees to a point where Departments could exist within their budgets to the end of the biennium on May 31 next.

Reports in informed quarters said that most of the State workers dismissed so far would not be replaced, so that when the time arrives to fill the offices with Republicans, more Democrats will have to be discharged.

Since Governor James assumed office last month, 1,600 persons had been cut from the State's pay roll on Jan. 31.

Religious Leaders Unite to Support Christianity Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—In an attempt to advance world Christian fellowship leading church men and women of various denominations are co-operating with the Greater New York Federation of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in arrangements for "World Christianity Days" beginning with Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 12, and continuing through Feb. 13 and 14.

The main speakers will be seven world Christian leaders who have just arrived in New York city from the international conference at Madras, India—Dr. and Mrs. Rajah B. Manikam and Miss Ila Rampla Sircar of India; Dr. Hachiro Yuasa of Japan; Miss Minnie Sogs of South Africa; Professor P. C. Hsu of China, and Prof. Gonzalo Baez Camargo, of Mexico City.

At the conclusion of the New York city meetings the visitors will divide into two parties for a tour of 40 cities of the United States and Canada, giving reports of the Madras conference and enlisting Christian solidarity.

The New York program will begin with a central youth vesper service on Feb. 12 at St. Nicholas Collegiate Church. The ministers will meet on the following day at Marble Collegiate Church and on the final day there will be a mass meeting for women at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, a forum on missions and world peace at the Marble Collegiate Church, and a world fellowship dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Philadelphia Homes In Best Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia leads the entire United States in having the highest percentage of homes in "good condition," according to a recent WPA survey of housing which covered 8,000,000 urban homes.

Of the number inspected in the Nation, only 39 per cent were revealed in good repair, but in this city 68.3 per cent were in good condition. 24.5 needed minor repairs, 3.9 per cent needed major work done, and 2.3 per cent were unfit for habitation.

A total of 431,534 homes were visited by the canvassers in the Philadelphia survey.

Of All Things . . . !

Dining-Car Swing

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A step in railroading almost as revolutionary as air condition and streamlining was described by travelers today.

Porters are swinging the dinner call.

The old "fust call foh dinnuh," accompanied by three solemn notes from a gong, has given way, on some lines at least, to:

"It's fust call, it's f-u-s-t call. Yas suh, yas suh. It's fust call, f-u-s-t call foh dinnah, foh dinnah."

And the porter who beats a livelier gong in tune with his new announcement jigs in time as he makes his way through the aisles.

A Lot of 'Generals'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau classified nearly every other person in the movie industry as a corporation officer.

It said that in 1937, for which figures have just been tabulated, the industry had 15,845 salaried officers drawing $104,324,328 and 18,779 "wage earners" earning $35,264,336.

5-Day Week Bill Fails in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fifty thousand New York City workers will not go on a five-day week, as they had hoped, and the City will save $6,300,000 during the next fiscal year because of it, according to reports from the Board of Estimate announcing it had turned down a plea for the shorter work week.

The bill approving the change had passed the City Council and had been sent to the Board for necessary concurrent action. Newbold Morris, President of the Council and a member of the Board, led in defeating the bill, declaring that while all members of the Board were in favor of the five-day week, they could not concur in the bill with the City in its present financial difficulties.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has emphasized to both Council and Board the necessity for further economies, especially in view of the fact that Federal relief contributions apparently are to be cut, throwing a larger burden of relief expenditures upon the City.

At the same time the Board rejected the shorter work-week bill, it turned down a request from William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, for $25,000 to be used in financing a grand jury inquiry into relief tax evasion in the Borough of Brooklyn.

William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, who frequently has clashed with Mr. Geoghan over the question of the administration of justice in Kings County, recommended that the Board reject Mr. Geoghan's request. John Harlan Amen, named special prosecutor by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to investigate the administration of Brooklyn justice, is conducting an inquiry that may involve the Geoghan office itself.

Boys to Study Democracy At S. C. Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A school in which the boys of this State will obtain a "practical demonstration of the functions of the democratic form of government" during the third week of June, will be conducted under the auspices of the South Carolina Department of the American Legion, according to announcement here.

From various parts of the State boys will come to the encampment where counsellors will direct them in setting up city, county, and state governments, explain to them the functions of each, the duties of the different officers, and their powers and limitations.

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Spotlight of the Week's News Turns Toward Eastern Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

the most accessible part of the Netherlands as far as Germany is concerned is on the further side of the Rhine.

Britain on the other hand would not be so interested as France should the latter be attacked either by Germany or Italy through Switzerland, because Switzerland has no channel ports. Hence the significance of various recent utterances of French and British statesmen emphasizing the mutuality of military obligations one to the other.

Returning to the east, it is noted here as significant that German newspapers which for weeks have been entirely silent about the Ukraine have suddenly recaptured interest in this fertile region. A couple of days ago an important Essen paper published a two-page supplement in which the wealth of the Ukraine was fully recorded. In light of this development, the fact that the visit of a German trade mission to Moscow has been canceled without explanation acquires additional importance.

Approach to Russia Minimized

The cancellation of this visit is a serious blow to the theory of an impending rapprochement between Germany and Soviet Russia, which some observers have advanced on the grounds that Herr Hitler did not mention Russia in his Reichstag speech. So is withdrawal of the Soviet Minister to Budapest, which is interpreted as a warning to other European States not to follow Hungary's example in joining the anti-Comintern pact.

Herr Hitler stated in his speech that relations with Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Baltic States are "the more satisfactory in proportion as there appears a progressive tendency in these Countries to turn from certain war-pregnant articles in the League Covenant." Herr Hitler's hint was followed by immediate action on the part of the Baltic Conference, now in session at Kaunas, Lithuania, affirming the collective neutrality of the member States.

Moscow evidently does not want to see a withdrawal from commitments in the League Covenant to develop into "vassalage" to Germany.

As far as direct relations between Hungary and Soviet Russia are concerned, the break is held to have only small significance. Hungary has always been strongly anti-Communist and the intercourse between the two States is of the slightest.

Hungary Wants Concessions

Hungary recently has been hoping through the good offices of Italy to drive a wedge between Rumania and Yugoslavia. On Thursday Premier Stoyadinovitch and Mr. Gafencu officially offered the hand of friendship to Hungary, but without territorial concessions, Hungary's primary condition for taking the hand thus outstretched.

It is stated that the Belgrade discussions also covered the building of pipelines, roads, and railways from Rumania across Yugoslavia to the Adriatic—an enterprise which, if carried through, would tend to make Rumanian agricultural and mineral wealth more available to the Rome end of the axis than the Berlin end, which is trying to get control of it.

One other important development this week concerns the third partner of the anti-Comintern group, Japan. There was a meeting in Paris of a number of Japanese Envoys in Europe, when, it is believed, the question whether there should be a full-fledged military alliance of the three partners was discussed. No information is available about the result.

The conference coincided with a strong recrudescence in Japan itself of talk of favoring the policy of paying close attention to the feelings of the democracies, particularly in connection with the notes which the United States, Britain and France sent recently, protesting against Japan's decision to close the trade door in China.

If such talk—confined at present to the newspapers—were to become the policy of the Japanese Government, the anti-Comintern pact might suddenly receive a very rude shock.

Treasury Seizes Alleged Drug Den

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A "modern catacomb" headquarters and "hide-out" of narcotic dealers in the San Juan Hill section of West Side Manhattan is in the hands of United States Treasury agents, following a raid Feb. 1. Treasury agents declared that the block-long, ultra-modern building was honeycombed with passages, sliding doors, and false windows in best mystery story style.

Eight of the alleged narcotic dealers had already been taken into custody before the raid and 14 are still sought. The Treasury officials asserted that the building was the head office of a nation-wide narcotic distribution combine.

Ohio Valley Sets Defenses Against Threat of Floods

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4 (AP)—A cry as old as the river, "She's goin' to flood," rang through the vast Ohio Valley today, but echoed among people better prepared to fight the big stream's high waters.

From Pittsburgh, where the welcome word came that the levels were receding, to Cairo, the 981 miles from the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny to the Mississippi, the flood warning was sounded as melting snow and rain of a score of watersheds poured into the slowly swelling Ohio.

People in the Valley today had a little better protection than two years ago, provided by legislation and appropriations. Just two years ago they were caught in the worst flood in the Ohio's recorded history, dating to 1773. Today they had Disaster Relief Committees to organize relief, refugee, and rehabilitation work before the crisis.

Preparedness Stressed

Even though the indicated danger was little more than that of a "good raise" as compared with the 1937 flood, officials everywhere detailed assignments to volunteers—just in case.

The Flood Committee of historic Point Pleasant, a West Virginia community buffeted by nearly every flood on the Ohio River for two centuries, held full sway today as high waters crept again into the business district.

The Committee, organized after the 1937 disaster, took over the Town last night after weather observers predicted a stage of 52 feet some time late tonight or Sunday. That would be 12 feet over flood stage.

Lowlands Evacuated

Far up tributary streams, lowland dwellers retreated to higher ground while authorities made ready to repair damaged or destroyed bridges and roads. Some sections of smaller streams, subject to "flash" floods, already were receding, their burden on its way to the Ohio.

The floods and high winds, cold and snow caused considerable damage in several Southern States.

Rising rivers inundated thousands of acres in Tennessee and Arkansas and forced scores of families from their homes.

Water stood three feet deep yesterday in low lying sections of Chattanooga, Tenn. At Dyersburg, high water rolled over some sections of the city which lay blanketed under a three inch snowfall.

Harriman, Tenn., reported heavy property damage from high water. Three hundred coal miners were thrown out of work at Briceville with the flooding of three coal mines.

Marooned families were rescued by boat crews in several East Tennessee towns.

Rivers in Eastern Pennsylvania were receding today although smaller streams inundated thousands of acres of lowlands.

Minister Assails Saloon for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A strong protest against the sale of liquor at the New York World's Fair, to open on April 30, was made here Feb. 4 by the Rev. Donald B. MacQueen, President of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

"We consider it a great pity that this wonderful fair for which such elaborate preparations are being made could not be kept free from the intrusion of a traffic which has never been other than degrading and destructive," Mr. MacQueen, who also is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, said.

"Press dispatches tell us an exhibition is being erected on the World's Fair grounds by a well-known brewing company. A special feature of the building will be its 120-foot open-air bar. Dr. Joseph C. Hoguet, medical director of the Fair, has recently announced that a number of 'sobering-up stations' will be installed on the grounds. The worst cases of intoxication, according to the press, can be straightened up in two hours or so in these stations.

"The bars, along with the sobering-up stations, will show visitors to the fair just how effectively the thirst for alcoholic beverages can be satisfied and how quickly the drinker can be fixed up so that he can go out and drink some more.

"Here is a triumph indeed. We believe, however, the true nature of the liquor traffic would be more exactly and completely shown if there might be in some prominent part of the fair grounds a booth where the visitors might see the finished product of the traffic."

Going to Golden Gate Fair

Wide World

Operators of Machine That Talks

These New York telephone girls are on their way to San Francisco on a novel mission. They have been trained by the New York Telephone Company to operate "Pedro the Voder," the first device by which speech can actually be created. They will give demonstrations of the machine in the Pacific coast city.

Drive for 'New' State Forces Yugoslav Premier to Resign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 4—Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch today handed in his resignation to the Chief Regent, Prince Paul, who accepted it. The future of the present diplomatic alignment in Southeastern Europe depends very largely on how the Yugoslav crisis is solved.

The Cabinet was forced out by the action of the people themselves, as the Moslem and Slovene representatives joined the Croats in the demand for a fundamental reconstruction of the Yugoslav State.

At the elections on Dec. 11, Premier Stoyadinovitch won a bare majority of 54 per cent of the votes, but that majority was due to some extent to the support of Albanians, Germans, Hungarians, and other minorities.

The minority support, with respect to the Slovenes and Moslems, seems to have been withdrawn, thereby to a large extent wiping out the Premier's majority. In the opposition are Croatians, Slovenes, Bosnians, Macedonians, and a large proportion of Montenegrins. A number of Serbs have joined the Croatians in their move for reconstruction of the Kingdom.

Now Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croatian leader, after a long struggle in which has used agitation and passive resistance, but almost never violence, has succeeded in forming a strong party in favor of reorganization of the State.

At present two Yugoslavias may be said to exist, one centering about Zagreb, the Croatian Capital, the other about Belgrade, Serb Capital. The question which now has to be settled is, Can they be voluntarily united under a single self-governing State?

Developments here will have repercussions throughout the whole Balkan Peninsula. Yugoslavia is a keystone in the Little Entente and the Balkan League. If a democratic regime were re-established here, it would greatly affect Rumania's absolutism and Bulgaria's nationalism.

The attitude of Prince Paul is understood to be that the Constitution as a whole should not be voided while the King is a minor, but there is a provision in the existing document for changing individual articles by a two-thirds majority in Parliament. A change of the electoral law to restore the secret ballot is among the measures being considered in this connection.

Tangible Gains From Lima Goal of U. S. Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1)

of copper, nitrates, and wool. The United States takes a decreasing quantity of all three commodities.

Mr. Armour's hurried visit to Washington, State Department disclaimers to the contrary, is understood to be primarily for a hasty canvass of possible means of preventing complete capitulation of Chile to totalitarian barter. But since there appears to be no prospect of significant increase in United States purchases of Chilean products, the question Washington faces is one of its willingness to finance long-term investments in Chile. It is an honored and time-tested practice in British commercial imperialism; but the United States always has operated on the expectation of getting its money back. Since loans are not going to be repaid, Washington approaches the thought of large-scale financial investment with misgivings.

It none the less is approaching the thought and is prepared to sit down and go over possibilities with such individuals as Senhor Aranha.

Interest is particularly strong in Brazil. Brazil is half the Continent, and Brazil is considered to offer better possibilities for a Nazi coup than any other South American State. German trade is making longer strides in Brazil as against the United States than in the other big Latin states.

Therefore, there will be important trade questions on the agenda when the Aranha discussions get under way. There also will be other questions. One proposal concerns an American loan to provide capital for the Brazilian Central Bank.

Another subject of extreme delicacy involves expansion of the Brazilian Navy. Washington is anxious to have new ships for that Navy come from United States ship yards. But Germany and Italy can underbid private American shipbuilders. One effort was made to circumvent the difficulty by "leasing" old destroyers from the United States fleet to Brazil. But objections from Argentina, and the questionable legality of a warship lease, spoiled that plan. It may be revived as a last resort. But in the meantime the possibility is being canvassed of having United States navy yards build the ships for Brazil. Navy yards almost invariably underbid private yards for United States warship contracts. If a way could be found for permitting export sale of destroyers to be built in navy yards it might be possible to compete with Europen countries for the Brazilian warship business.

But in regard to warship sales as in regard to other types of prospective business with the Latin states, the problem leads to the conclusion that for the United States to compete successfully with the totalitarian states means adopting their methods. It means subsidized exports. It means not only loaning money, but investing money—and perhaps even giving it away. Washington comes back to question whether it is worth the price.

Reich Comedians Cramped on Style

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Germany's comedians must be more circumspect if they wish to continue on the stage.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels served notice to this effect yesterday with a declaration that National Socialists "will not be derided."

He expelled Werner Finck, popular actor, and four other cabaret announcers from the Reich's Culture Chamber, which means they may no longer follow their profession in Germany.

Herr Finck several times has been in trouble—and a concentration camp—for jests at the expense of institutions and practices of the National Socialist Party.

A. F. of L. Maps National Drive In Textile Field

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—American Federation of Labor officials prescribed today a long range organizing campaign, backed by Federation financial resources, in an effort to win back membership lost to John L. Lewis' Congress of Industrial Organizations in the textile field.

The A. F. of L.'s powerful Executive Council approved the textile campaign yesterday, authorizing William Green, President of the Federation, to recharter the United Textile Workers Union, once expelled for joining the C. I. O.

After the Council's action Federation organizers speeded plans to try to win back from the C. I. O. not only textile workers, but hosiery workers now represented chiefly by the C. I. O.'s American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

George Googe, Southern organization representative, forecast a gradual membership campaign rather than a quick mobilization drive. The re-establishment of the A. F. of L.'s textile strength in the northern and New England States, he declared, probably would take less time than in the South, where a 10-year program has been outlined.

From the Council it was learned the Federation expected to spend considerable money on the organizing effort, but none of the responsible officers would estimate the probable cost of the campaign until the Federation's federal textile unions are combined with the re-established U. T. W. at a special convention in the spring.

The last A. F. of L. convention voted to retain a "war chest" special assessment to finance organizing work in the struggle with the C. I. O. In its last fiscal year the Federation spent more than $1,000,000 in organizing.

The Textile Workers Union is the first of the early C. I. O. units to be taken back into the A. F. of L. Its membership, however, is an uncertain quantity. Mr. Green said it had dwindled to the point where it was "pretty small." The A. F. of L. claims, however, to have organized more than 25,000 textile workers in directly affiliated unions which will be used as the nucleus of the new organization.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, also a former A. F. of L. member, has cut loose from the C. I. O., but there were no indications here it would seek to return to the Federation fold. It now occupies the status of an independent union.

Gorman Praises Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—Francis J. Gorman, President of the United Textile Workers of America, said Feb. 3 that the restoration of an American Federation of Labor charter to his union was an "answer to those who attempted to dismember the organization for their own personal and political purposes."

(The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., meeting in Miami, voted Feb. 3 to recharter the Textile Workers' Union. It was expelled a year ago for helping establish the rival C. I. O. movement.) Mr. Gorman said in a statement that "while there have been some demoralizing effects throughout the textile industry," he was certain forces could be consolidated and "brought back into a united organization." He predicted that "before long" all eligible unions in the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee—the C. I. O. affiliate—"will be back and will take part in the convention of the U. T. W. which will be held in Washington in the near future."

Mr. Gorman also announced the first of the U. T. W. appointees to the Executive Council. They were Norman Campbell of Jamestown, N. Y., and William Worsley of Yorkville, N. Y. Other officers will be announced later.

Germany Warned by Britain Of Full Unity If War Comes

HULL, England, Feb. 4 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax yesterday coupled a disarmament plea to Germany with a warning that Britain swiftly is "resuming its ancient strength" and that the British people would "unite as one man" in the event of war.

Recalling Herr Hitler's words in his Reichstag speech of Jan. 30, to the effect that Germany must export or die, Lord Halifax declared in a speech here:

"It is not my business to discuss the extent to which the difficulties of Germany or of any other country might be reduced by action that is within the power of a single country to take.

"But I know that so long as the world remains an armed camp, the present difficulties will, in a greater or less degree, persist for all."

The Foreign Secretary re-emphasized the promise he said Premier Mussolini made to him and to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain during their Rome visit Jan. 11-14 that Italian troops would be withdrawn from Spain at the end of the civil war.

He said the Duce pledged respect for the "existing status quo" in the Mediterranean and desired no Spanish territorial awards for Italy's participation in the civil war.

Lord Halifax praised President Roosevelt's "striking expressions" of the American ideals of independence and freedom in his Congressional message of Jan. 4 which Lord Halifax described as "the voice of a people which owes its independent existence as a nation to its love of liberty."

He reaffirmed Britain's intention to watch for "an opportunity to do anything in our power" to bring the Spanish war to an end.

"What the Spanish civil war is in the West, the conflict in China is in the Far East—a stumbling block to any real improvement of international relations there," he said.

Roosevelt's Denial Fails To Silence German Press

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—The controlled German press refused to accept today President Roosevelt's statement that a report he had said American defensive frontiers were on the Rhine was a "lie."

"Intrinsically, it is of small importance whether the President actually used those words," said the Lokal-Anzeiger in reference to President Roosevelt's denial of a report that he had told a Senate Committee last Tuesday the American frontier for defense was in France.

"But he must have meant something like it, or else the American papers hardly would have been so unanimous on the subject."

"Moreover, the sale of warplanes to France speaks with a sufficiently clear voice."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring's paper, the National Zeitung of Essen, said that President Roosevelt "evidently did not expect the reaction that followed his attempt five days ago to sabotage Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech (in which the Reichsführer last Monday expressed his belief in a "long peace").

"Roosevelt hitherto has not played a lucky hand at judging foreign political situations. . . . His defense against the general indignation constitutes a curiosity which is unique in the history of political hypocrisy."

"Three whole days passed after the revelation of what he told the (Senate) Military Committee and now he comes with a sorry, poor denial. He contradicted nothing, he just retreated from his position. But he could not alter the facts.

"We have good grounds for believing that his policy is based on intervention in Europe and that is what leads to war. That is the program which has to be reckoned with.

"Roosevelt's curious defense, however, brings out this salient fact: that the American people, despite all warlike incitements, is still so peacefully and sensibly minded that its belligerent President, in dire necessity and at the last moment, must swallow his words."

Herr Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, said:

"We don't care one jot how and under what system of government others live and have their being. All we want is to trade with them peacefully—nothing more and nothing less. . . . But peaceful trade seems to be a thorn in the flesh to North Americans."

U. S. Tax Bill Tops World, Yet Each Taxpayer Pays Less

(Continued from Page 1)

the Twentieth Century Fund, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Tax Policy League, and other research organizations.

After stating that Federal taxation has increased at least 10-fold since 1900, the pamphlet shows in some detail where the additional money has gone. As one illustration of the new load assumed by Government, Federal and local, it recalls that before the day of the motorcar, comparatively little was spent in building and maintaining highways. Today it is one of our major expenses.

Education also costs more than in earlier years. Unemployment has become a great national problem only within the last 10 years.

"As a result, relief and public welfare expenditures have risen beyond comparison with those of earlier years," it says.

Little Hope for Cut

Little hope is held out for a reduction of taxes in the near future. Most of the new Government responsibilities are seen as being here to stay, while rearmament is regarded as certain to bring increased expenditures and possibly higher taxes.

Whether taxes in the United States are too high or too low is held to depend both on how they are collected and how they are spent. There is no fixed point, the pamphlet states, at which the people would be crushed by a "tax load too heavy to bear."

"We are still far from understanding how to avoid depressions and stabilize business," it adds, "but when the answer is found, it may lie in some combination of sound taxing policy and controlled spending."

This is the twenty-eighth in a series of factual 10-cent publications by the Committee. Sales of the pamphlets recently passed the million mark.

Italy Ignores U. S. Envoy As Press Attacks Continue

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP)—Diplomatic representations by United States Ambassador William Phillips failed today to halt Italian press attacks on President Roosevelt.

Bitter editorial reaction was expressed concerning the President's statement describing as a lie a report that he had said America's frontier was on the Rhine.

Similar attacks Thursday and Friday led Ambassador Phillips to request an explanation from Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano. Foreign circles interpreted the step as the equivalent of a protest against personal slurs on the President in the government-controlled press.

(A Washington State Department official said Mr. Phillips took the step on his own initiative and that it was a diplomatic representation, not a protest.)

Il Popolo di Roma trated editorially the poplitical course of what it called "this extremely queer personage" in an effort to prove that Mr. Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies both were confused.

The newspaper stated flatly that the President "said and later denied it that he would run to defend the Rhine" and concluded that "it would be futile to seek coherence in a man whose coherence consists in being incoherent; to ask logic of a nature eminently illogical."

U. S. Sues for Rent

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The United States Government is having landlord troubles. U. S. Attorney George L. Grobe has filed bills of complaint against four former residents of Kenfield, a Federal low-cost housing project, charging they moved away without paying various amounts in rent due.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 4

President: Disclosed, in conference with Senators, plan to facilitate sale of airplanes to France.

Senate: Passed Vandenberg resolution to bring federal power report on Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing project up to date.

Bill making interstate transportation of stolen animals illegal.

Bill making it a criminal offense to make false claims for loss of insured mail.

Voted $25,000 to continue TVA investigation.

Authorized placing of Will Rogers statue in Capitol.

House: Completed congressional action on $725,000,000 deficiency relief appropriation.

Passed resolution re-creating special committee on government reorganization.

Authorized commemoration of first Congress on March 4.

Voted 344 to 35 to continue Dies investigation of un-American activities for another year.

Supreme Court: Upheld, by 5-2, authority of TVA to sell electric power in competition with private companies.

Departments: Attorney General Frank Murphy announced establishment of Civil Liberties Division of Justice Department.

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Japanese Differ on China's Occupation

Doubts cast on perils to other nationals in going inland to engage in trade enterprises.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—To what extent are Japanese finding their way into the conquered territory of China? That differing accounts of this movement are being given out by the Japanese is clear from two dispatches from Japan given prominence in the Shanghai papers. One of these gave the assurances of the Japanese Government that although American, British, and other businessmen were being cooped up at Shanghai without access to the interior of China, the same was true of Japanese businessmen. The other, a dispatch from Kobe, by Domei, the official Japanese news agency, stated:

"Thousands of Japanese eager to take part in business and reconstruction projects are pouring into China every month and taxing the capacity of all available steamers."

That the second report was considerably more true than the first is attested by all available evidence at Shanghai. Foreign traders have fully authenticated figures showing both that Japanese have been pouring into all occupied parts of China, and that they are busy in importing Japanese-manufactured goods and exporting China's raw products.

Commenting upon this second dispatch, the British North-China Daily News remarks:

"The manner in which the Japanese military authorities permit their nationals to run the dangers which other foreigners are assured are such as to make it impossible for them to be allowed to proceed into the interior in pursuit of their trade indicates either the utmost callousness as to the fate of their own people, or that there is really no substance in these allegations of possible perils.

An Apparent Contradiction

"The allegation that the steamship Taiyo Maru in three recent trips brought 1,500 passengers to Shanghai either means that the business in Hongkew (North Shanghai) is increasing to such an extent that there is room for many more Japanese, or that they are in fact proceeding up-river on a benevolent mission of exploitation. Japanese are apparently immune from the dangers which it is claimed might threaten other nationals proceeding to places to which they have every right to go."

According to Domei the number of travelers to China averages 2,000 a month.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha shipping concern is said to be rushing preparations to meet the demands for a heavy South China influx through Canton from Japan and Formosa.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Japanese public, both in Shanghai and in other parts of Central China, to aid in the smooth circulation of the new Japanese military scrip notes.

According to the Japanese daily Shangha Mainchi, circulation of this scrip has thus far been confined to those stores especially commissioned to cater to the military, "but owing to the gradual widening of their sphere of circulation, the Japanese populace is now encouraged to give the same credit to military scrip as to regular banknotes."

Chinese Currency Ousted

It is noteworthy that the influential Tokyo magazine Oriental Economist declared that recent unsatisfactory financial developments in North China, where, under Japanese sponsorship, there has been floated a currency designed to drive out Chinese National Government money, were "the natural sequel to the policy hitherto followed of maintaining the yen-yuan parity and the inviolability of the rights and interests of third Powers."

This organ held that, in order to pave the way for economic construction, there must be a currency system for North and Central China and, closely connected with it, a system of trade and foreign exchange control. But even prior to this, efforts must be made to eliminate difficulties arising from the presence in Shanghai, Tientsin, and elsewhere of banking firms of nations other than Japan and China.

To the ordinary observer, in view of the presence of large American and British banks here, any such attitude must add to the complexities of problems already raised by both Washington and London.

In response to recent quotations concerning the military scrip, a Japanese Embassy spokesman here said that it could not be used in Japan because the country was outside the scope of military operations. It was suggested that this meant the introduction of a new system of currency into occupied territory and no denial was made.

Manchukuan-Soviet Attacks Reported

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Feb. 4

Communiqués indicated today that Soviet Russian and Manchukuan cavalry had engaged in a series of sharp skirmishes since Tuesday on the Siberian-Manchoukuo border.

The official statements, made public by Domei (Japanese News Agency) in a dispatch from Harbin, said that the Soviet units had attacked five times on Tuesday at a point 60 miles northeast of Manchuli.

(The Soviet Government on Wednesday reported a new clash on the Siberian-Manchukuo border after months of quiet, following an incident last August when Japanese and Russian troops fought for possession of Changkufeng Hill, near the junction of the Siberian, Manchukuan and Korean borders.

Industry Covets Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Signs of an industrial invasion are increasing in Shanghai's western district, formerly almost exclusively residential, but now coveted by industry because it is within the foreign defense zone and thus deemed safe from Japanese military oppression. Large numbers of applications for electric power have been reported.

But there has been a relatively slight resumption of enterprise in the war-swept, formerly heavily industrialized eastern district, north of the Soochow Creek and therefore still under Japanese domination, although legally within the International Settlement.

A natural inquiry would be, why are there here only silk weaving machines considering the great scope of former heavier industries?"

The answer is that the machines are largely of wooden construction, and have constituted no temptation for the Japanese to ship them out as scrap iron. That is why they were left, and can now recommence operations. Investigation of the fiber used would show that it is by no means the pure China silk of old.

Under prevailing conditions, Chinese do not want to take any new expensive machinery into the eastern district. They know what has happened to the cotton mills, Chinese owned, which are already there—the owners have been forced to "cooperate" with the Japanese, that is, surrender control and major interest of their property without recompense, or the mills were taken over bodily and run by the Japanese.

Nearly all the large Chinese factories in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts are now occupied by the Japanese.

As to the western district where new factories are meeting with protest from residents, the situation for owners there is not enviable. Outside the Settlement gangsters and extortionists are frequent visitors and there is little protection at night, for the Settlement police cannot go beyond the boundaries. There is police protection in the eastern district, but that does not safeguard the Chinese against illegal Japanese coercion toward "co-operation."

Industrialists would prefer to go back to the formerly industrialized eastern district, but they cannot until the tangled situation arising from Japanese assertion of illegal powers there is cleared up.

Communists adopt mild stand on question of high positions in the Chinese Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's Communists are reported from Chungking to be showing a notably modest attitude since the fall of Hankow. They have abandoned their rather challenging stand before Hankow and now they announce that they do not demand the appointment of Communists to high Government positions.

This decision may be related to the decision of a couple of years ago to let go virtually everything Communistic in their program in the interest of forming a "United Front" with the Kuomintang against Japanese imperialism as the outstandingly paramount issue in China. For this general attitude the Stalinist-minded Chinese Communists have been virulently criticized by Trotskyist commentators—but at least their line of conduct must be deemed consistent, whether sound or not.

Outside Position Preferred

The present willingness not to demand Government positions is based, so it is stated at Chungking, on belief that it is not to China's best interest to give the appearance that the country is "going Red." Japanese propagandists have repeatedly represented the Communists as controlling the National Government, which has always been far from the case.

For a long while back the Communists might have participated to a greater extent but they have never regarded this as worth while; they knew they still had no chance to shape Government policies in any major degree through the mere acceptance of a few probably minor offices, and they felt that their best position was outside exerting a generalized pressure.

It seems to be a fact that the Communist desire to hold Hankow played an important part in making the Government put everything possible behind the Hankow defense. But nevertheless it was plain enough that Hankow must fall, and among Communist representatives in the city it began to be clear that to defend to the last would only give Japan a chance for her longed-for "knockout blow." A more realistic, less dramatic view was adopted and preparations were made to abandon Hankow, long before the final act of the tragedy.

Yielding Policy Adopted

This same attitude has always prevailed, although the Reds have not always subordinated their views to the United Front attitude without a struggle. But from the time of the decision to seek the United Front, the most astute Communist chieftains have based their policy on the conduct of a successful war of resistance against Japan.

This has entailed the sacrifice of virtually everything in the Red program except liaison with the peasant masses, and the need for this among all troops, not merely the Red soldiers, has been preached in many quarters though with varying success. The program of arming the peasants has been a subject of special aversion to capitalistic Kuomintang leaders who see in this the prospect of after-war troubles.

Reds in Walled Capital

YENAN, China (AP)—Among China's shattered cities the only place which is booming with new construction is this walled Capital of China's Communists, in Shensi Province.

Situated 1,200 miles northwest of Shanghai in the wastelands of Northern Shensi, Yenan, a town of 15,000 persons, is a curious mixture of pig-tailed farmers driving ox-teams, uniformed cadets attending the anti-Japanese university, and Communist political workers—all dressed in shabby clothing and straw sandals.

Yenan is one of the few bomb-proof towns in China. Three quarters of the population live in caves dug into the sides of the clay cliffs which tower on three sides of the town. That explains why the Japanese, in their "crusade against Communism," have never bombed it.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, Yenan has replaced Peiping as the educational center of all China. More than 8,000 students are attending the various universities and academies opened by the Communist Party to train leaders for guerrilla warfare and the mass movement behind the Japanese lines.

This influx of collegians has necessitated the opening of nearly 200 new shops.

The Communist leaders also have undertaken the reconstruction for their Capital. Squads of townsmen have been mobilized to pave the city streets with stone. New Government warehouses, garages, and office buildings are constructed with volunteer labor. The cadets at the Military Academy have dug more than 800 new caves for their "dormitories" during the past year.

Free Recreation Provided

To reward the people for their volunteer work, the Government provides free recreation for the whole town:

Movies, educational dramas, old-fashioned Chinese operas, political lectures and public libraries.

The leaders lead unpretentious lives. The head of the Party, Mao Tse-tung, lives in a two-room cave, furnished only with a brick bed, a table, and several wooden benches. He wears no insigne on his cheap peasant clothing.

While the writer was in Yenan, Mao came late to a dramatic performance one night and stood for two hours at the back of the room, unnoticed by any of the audience.

Despite the open lives of the Communist leaders, Yenan is a city cloaked in political secrecy. Foreign newspapermen are not allowed to enter the town without a special passport issued by the Communist office in Sian, and their movements are carefully watched. A special "interpreter" follows the correspondent wherever he goes, taking notes on every person he mets and all the questions he asks. Special permission must be obtained for every photograph taken.

The atmosphere of war is heightened by the tramp of marching farmers taking military training. They are armed with China's most ancient weapon—a wooden spear eight feet long, tipped with a sharp iron point. Despite the ludicrous appearance of this medieval weapon, it has proved very effective in hand-to-hand fighting on the Shansi front.

Farmers Mobilized

The training of more than 100,000 of these farmer-spearmen in the vicinity of Yenan, and the present reconstruction program inside the City convinces the visitor that the Communists do not expect the Japanese to reach their Capital.

Shensi is an area the size of England, with a sparse population totaling only 800,000. In it the Communists have mobilized 100,000 farmers in guerrilla bands to man their border if the Japanese strike in their direction. One division of 10,000 men has been kept in reserve to defend the base.

Canada's History in Early Pictures

Cartier Ascends the St. Lawrence in 1535 (top)

Center left: Visit of Red Lake Chief to Governor of Red River Settlement, 1825; right center, Maj. Gen. James Wolfe, Commander-in-Chief of British forces on expedition against Quebec, from an original picture in the possession of Hervey Smyth, Esq., R. Houston fecit. Printed for Carrington Bowles at his Map & Print Warehouse, No. 69, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Smyth was aide-de-camp to Wolfe; lower: shooting the rapids.

Archivist Adds Rare Emeritus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Announcement by the Dominion Government of the retirement of Dr. Francis J. Audet, after 51 years' service, with the title of Archivist Emeritus, draws attention to the fact that this is only the second time the honor has been conferred, the other recipient being Dr. Arthur G. Doughty. For there have been only three Dominion Archivists since the founding of the Archives in 1872—Dr. Douglas Brymner, Dr. Doughty, and the present chief, Dr. Gustave Lanctot. Dr. Audet was director of an Archives division at the time of his retirement.

While new history is being made with considerable noise and publicity in the Houses of Parliament a few blocks away, the Public Archives of Canada is unobtrusively insuring that old history shall live forever in the form of documentary evidence relating to every important event in the Dominion's development. Started only 67 years ago, (five years after Confederation), at the urge of a few historical and other writers, with papers in the records division of the Secretary of State, the Archives has already become an invaluable treasurehouse of ancient Canadiana whose treasures have been gleaned from all parts of the world and which is drawing savants and students from all parts of the world to its doors. In short it is meeting its two main objectives: preserving material for future generations, and making it available to all who require it.

Unlike its European counterparts, the Canadian Archives has not limited itself to official records, but has also assembled all kinds of documentary material, manuscripts, maps, pictures, books, and historical articles, which are classified and grouped in their respective divisions, namely Manuscript, Map, Print, Library, and Museum divisions. The first and most important contains the basic material of the country's history in the form of official records and many collections of public and private papers, including 30,000 large volumes and portfolios. Together they tell the story of the political, military, religious, and social life of the country from the coming of Cartier down to recent times.

The map division contains more than 20,000 maps, charts, plans, and drawings, the oldest American map going back to 1500 and being made by Juan de la Cosa eight years after the discovery of the New World. The print division is rich in portraits, drawings, lithographs, photographs, and engravings, about 48,000 having already been catalogued. The library division has around 40,000 volumes, chiefly of a documentary and reference nature, and supplementary to the great library of Canadians in the Parliamentary Library on the Hill. The pamphlet section with its 11,000 volumes, with its 4,000 items printed between 1600 and 1867, merits special attention. Here is also a collection of old Canadian newspapers, including the Gazette of Quebec, which first appeared in 1764. In the museum division are preserved flags, furniture, uniforms, medals, coins, and personal articles of absorbing interest.

Annual reports containing lists of new material, a complete index of the principal collections, and numerous catalogues guide the explorer through this maze of public treasure. And all may partake of this unique wealth without money or price.

Spying Forges Strong Cogs in War Machine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brief but significant news dispatches from every political danger zone in the world today draw a picture of steadily increasing espionage activity. Superimposed upon peacetime espionage—a certain amount of which is always tacitly accepted in international relations—there appear the various forms of offensive and defensive espionage which characterised the underground activities during the World War, as well as some new features, consistent with the political programs of expansionist states.

Between countries removed from the threat of war espionage is the little publicized "game" of trading official secrets. It is a game conducted by diplomatic agents and military attachés, in which each nation tries to gain more information than it gives. But in the countries which stand under the pressure of slogans such as: "Greater Germany," "A New Roman Empire," and "Asia for the Asiatics," a new phase is developing. It is being conducted by well-organized government secret services, using men and women trained in special schools of espionage.

The legislation against spies, passed and strictly carried out in the countries that may win or lose by change of the map, indicates better than anything else the earnestness of the situation. Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Hungary, Greece, and Rumania, not to mention Germany, Italy, and Soviet Russia, have made peacetime espionage a capital offense, usually invoked only under pressure of war.

Move Spreads Far

Even peaceful Finland and Australia, have adopted protective measures. The strained conditions have caused the most vulnerable border zones and fortified areas to be cleared of foreign population which might give way defense secrets, particularly the Poles from the western frontier of Russia and the Germans from the neighborhood of the Maginot Line in eastern France.

The organization of national minorities with such espionage activity in view is quite widespread. Last fall a strong spy organization was uncovered among the Italians in Southern France. The Germans in Czechoslovakia, who throughout the Czech crisis transmitted secret information to Berlin, are now reported conducting an extensive intrigue, the avowed aim of which is to undermine completely what power is left in the Czech government. There is also a strong suspicion that German groups in Rumania and Poland are being used to provide information which will help Germany in what is held to be its ultimate plan of creating an autonomous Ruthenian State.

Soviet Russia today shows itself to be particularly concerned over this form of espionage. With its large number of national minorities, there are many opportunities for the agents of foreign powers to work through discontented groups and prepare the ground for revolts or sabotage. The Russian Government believes that foreign spies are using the weaknesses of natives in order to blackmail them into becoming spies. To prevent this, the Government has launched a program of popular education through which workers and peasants are taught to recognize and evade foreign agents.

Ban On Carrier Pigeons

Just how far this concern over border espionage has gone is illustrated by the fact that the French have ordered the extermination of all carrier pigeons within 50 miles of the German frontier. The taking of pictures in all strategic areas of the world, such as the Panama Canal Zone and Gibraltar, is strictly prohibited and the activities of tourists are closely checked.

The use of potentially neutral countries as spy centers, a practice so prevalent during the World War, is again becoming a problem. Swiss authorities have arrested those whom they believe to be the key members of an international espionage organization. In Denmark high officials are implicated in a plot to establish an espionage service, intended to report the movement of ships and airplanes in Danish waters in the event of war.

In relation to the world armaments race, espionage is being cast in a new role, the significance of which cannot yet be adequately measured. Technically, America is far ahead of the rest of the world in aviation, and knowledge of American aviation secrets would help the European powers and Japan in their race for military supremacy.

Hoping to profit from the desire of other nations to know these secrets, quite a few employees of airplane factories and discharged army men have attempted to sell such information to the agents of foreign powers, but have been caught, tried, and convicted.

The United States Government frankly admits that no real harm has been done by these spies, but it is widely publicizing their activities, partly in order to warn against the possibility that a spy ring might become a sabotage machine in the event of war abroad, and partly in order to mobilize public support for its rearmament program.

A Wired in Military Machine

There may be little or no evidence to support the theory that espionage has ever won a war, but the news from the two war zones, China and Spain, shows that espionage is still a strong factor in a nation's complex military machine.

In Manchukuo and in Northern China today, the secret agent of Japan is doing more than anyone else to consolidate Japanese rule by preventing uprisings and by counteracting the activities of Soviet spies among the Chinese and White Russians. Further, a Japanese General has made the boast that more territory is being gained by spies than by fighting.

When on the march, Japanese agents precede the Army and report on strategic places to be bombed, as well as on important people to be arrested when a town is captured. Where possible, disturbances are being created behind the Chinese lines in order to facilitate Japanese advance. The accuracy of Japanese artillery in finding vital spots and the timing of attacks are among the evidences that show how effective is the Japanese spy network, which was carefully laid out before the war began.

The determination of the Chinese to uproot this network has resulted in counter-espionage of the most ruthless sort costing many lives. Said to be under the direct supervision of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese espionage system includes large military training camps where young girls as well as men are being taught military science and espionage techniques.

Tested in Spanish Conflict

More than 10 such espionage schools exist in Germany today under the authority of the German Secret Political Police. The theories and techniques taught there are being well tested in the Spanish conflict, which is an experimental laboratory for the armaments of different nations as well.

The Insurgent Intelligence Service is organized by the German Gestapo and has proved until very recently to be very efficient. The discovery, however, of an extensive espionage ring working for the Loyalist Government has proved that even the system is not infallible. This Loyalist espionage ring is not yet completely destroyed and it has, according to latest news, attracted attention by using the British diplomatic mail pouch to transmit its messages.

The one important change in espionage that is shown by a study of available information, is a change in the relative importance of the individual spy. Though spies of the conventional fiction type exist, most espionage today is organized somewhat like a news agency with thousands of "free lances" selling information to a few well-trained agents. By this system the apprehension of one spy has little effect on the organization as a whole.

Two More Destroyers Launched for Navy

KEARNY, N. J. (AP)—A crowd of 5,000 gathered in the yard of the Federal Ship Building and Dry Dock Company Feb. 4 as two United States Navy destroyers, the Hamman and the Anderson, were launched.

It was the company's first double launching, and to celebrate the occasion its new 35-piece band played "Anchors Aweigh" as the craft slid down the ways.

The vessels cost about $5,000,000 each, the company said. They are 334 feet long and will carry five-inch guns.

Community Farming

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Theater in Australia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Australia has recently received from visitors many injunctions to turn its eyes towards America. Mr. H. G. Wells suggested that such a new country should draw nourishment from one that is only less new, and more experienced. An American observer also, of long standing, Mr. Hartley Grattan, urged the same thing, from a sociological, economic and literary point of view.

There are evidences that what they advised has already begun, particularly in the theater. No, not merely in the films, though everyone everywhere takes for granted the pervasive qualities of Hollywood. It is the theater of America, the intimate theater as a counterblast to the mass-produced films, that is beginning to find its reflection here. In these days of swifter communication it is not only wars and shoddy that can spread so rapidly all over the world. Now and then some really good idea can travel overnight and take root and grow.

While it is true, also, that successful commercial plays are being brought here now from America rather than from England, and seem likely to have long runs (as "The Women" has had in Melbourne) the growth, on the American model, of little theaters, new theaters, workers' theaters is even more significant.

* * *

This is not merely an experiment for a season: it strikes down roots, it has, as they say, a stake in the country. Often rather a flimsy-looking stake: a small, inadequate building "down a dark lane," as Yeats recommended; a cast of young, devoted people; and this phenomenon duplicated in all the chief cities. A recent production in Melbourne of Irwin Shaw's "Bury the Dead" drew some of the finest responses from both actors and audience. It was a cunningly simple production, in which lighting took the place of texture and detail—lighting, or the absence of light, the revenants standing up in the foreground trench like shadows, and blotted out when the noisy activities of the daily world appeared as in a cage of yellow light high in the background. The formal properties of this play allowed for its interpretation by comparatively inexperienced actors, who simply lent themselves to the striking scene. This was, of course, not merely a reflection and extension of American theatrical growth; it was an American play. In this way the Australian movement lags far behind that of America with its original plays; but there are signs that the existence here of these small, experimental theaters is evoking our own plays too.

* * *

Not only from America but from all over the present disturbed world there is a large immigration to Australia of people and ideas: sometimes of people with ideas. One of these people to reach Australia from Europe in the last 10 years is Dolia Ribush, an experienced and subtle actor-producer. The interesting thing is that Ribush has been able, with the identical theories of the Moscow Art Theater, to awaken young Australians to the essentials of drama; that is, theories are once more proved to be universal.

In widely-spaced productions of Gorki's "Lower Depths" and Tchekhov's "Cherry Orchard," Ribush has shown his actors first how to study a play, to "approach a character"; from this everything follows, the result being lifelike and profound. "Do I drop the letter at this point?" says a stiffish actor in an early rehearsal; "do I cross the room?" Ribush shakes his head: "Remember who you are, what you've just said. Feel what's happening to you. Stop as long as you like, to think it over. The audience won't be afraid you need prompting: they'll know how you feel, if you do feel it. And then you'll know just when to drop the letter, or whether to cross the room."

After many months of such preparation, each actor in the group knew not only his own function but the meaning of the others'. Some faults and limitations were there, of course: but in general you felt, as someone has said, that every part was acted by the author. And yet these actors were insular Australians. So true is it that if you go deep enough you strike the universal.

The most recent Ribush production, that of Tchekhov's "Cherry Orchard" in Melbourne, while fully concerned with these universal situations, abandoned no significant detail of the original Russian scene. There may conceivably be other technical methods for presenting such a realistic play—it is hard to imagine them. Certainly this realistic method was thoroughly convincing, in its social harmonies, its period of 1900, its goodbye to all that.

Some photographs taken during the actual performance of the brilliant third act show the interplay of group life, and suggest, through the very interiors of the old home, the emotional perspectives of its people. One photograph shows, in the foreground, Mme. Ranevska and her young daughter, Anya, the girl who foresees, for her mother and herself, a flight toward reality from all the broken, extravagant past. Meanwhile, and at intervals through the act, there is dancing to the sound (off) of a delicate Strauss waltz. This is exquisitely played by what one character calls "our Jewish band, two violins, a double bass and a flute." A literal adherence to this strange group of instruments helps to set the emotional tone for these last festivities in the old home—a lament for the nineteenth century. At the same time it vindicates the general fidelity to detail in the production.

From varied impulsions, then, new dramatic life is stirring in Australia. Undoubtedly from association with these groups there will soon come new plays that may return some of what has been frankly received from overseas.

Nettie Palmer

The Metropolitan's 'Louise'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"And as for French, none but a Frenchman is clever enough to speak it." Thus spake George Borrow. Is singing a different matter? One need not follow Borrow 100 per cent to suspect that it wasn't so very different in the case of the revival of "Louise" on the afternoon of Jan. 28 at the Metropolitan Opera House, following 12 seasons of neglect. There are 40-odd characters in "Louise" and only three of them, Julien, impersonated by René Maison, and the Forewoman and the Street Sweeper, impersonated both by Maria Savage, uttered authentic French, which happens in each case to be the native tongue.

This point settled, Charpentier's "musical romance" of Montmartre came in for an absorbing performance, which redounded to the credit of all concerned, and the work itself, though no longer in any sense revolutionary, as it was when it first saw the light of the stage on Feb. 2, 1900, seemed as vital and gripping as ever. Besides Mr. Maison, the four leading roles enlisted the services of Grace Moore (Louise), Doris Doe (the Mother), and Ezio Pinza (the Father). None of them had appeared in New York in those parts before, and there was also a new conductor for "Louise" in Ettore Panizza.

Mme. Moore, making her seasonal re-entry, revealed gratifying progress both as singer and as actress. She was heard at her best, not in the familiar aria, "Depuis le jour," but rather in some of the less showy and more musically exacting pages of the first and the last acts. Her unexpectedly resourceful and convincing histrionic portrayal may well have testified to the beneficial results of instruction received from Mary Garden and the composer himself.

* * *

Miss Doe also surpassed any previous operatic achievement of hers. If in the first act the Mother seemed a bit too studied and self-conscious, in the last act the embodiment was eminently satisfactory, and here, with Mr. Pinza rising to impressive heights of dramatic and vocal eloquence, and Mr. Panizza and the orchestra attaining more of breadth and accent, together with the fire and intensity of Mme. Moore, the inevitable climax was worked up in thrilling fashion. Mr. Pinza's Father, both here and earlier, was an admirable portrait, though not specifically French.

The Julien of Mr. Maison could scarcely be called a romantic apparition, but his correct style and diction and admirable singing made large amends. Mme. Savage was perfection in her two parts. Alessio de Paolis supplied an excellent King of the Fools. Mr. Panizza conducted with care and authority, if not always in a large and weighty enough style. The whole scene of the "Crowning of the Muse"—very well staged, by the way—he took somewhat too fast. Viewed as a whole, however, the production was distinctly one of the artistic successes of the current season.

Beniamino Gigli made the second of his five Metropolitan appearances in "Tosca" on the evening of Jan. 27. Though Mario Cavaradossi is a more lyric role than Radames in "Aïda," Mr. Gigli treated it likewise in Ercles' vein, and with disastrous results as regards phrasing, style, and tone quality. Rarely were the beauty of voice and the ingratiating art for which this tenor was once renowned in evidence at all. Irene Jessner, called on at short notice to sing Floria Tosca, astonished everybody by the genuine merit of her second act. Lawrence Tibbett has not yet made Scarpia one of his persuasive roles.

In "Tannhäuser" on the evening of Jan. 28 the thirteenth Metropolitan débutant of the season, Herbert Janssen, emerged as Wolfram. Mr. Janssen, who came over with a long record of admiration garnered in Berlin and other German cities, immediately established himself as a magnetic artist amply endowed with feeling and style, though the voice itself proved somewhat disappointing. Grete Stückgold as Elisabeth was a vision of beauty and her singing in the less strenuous passages was beautiful too. Karin Branzell (Venus), Carl Hartmann (Tannhäuser), and Emanuel List (the Landgraf) completed the array of principals.

* * *

One of the most delightful, as well as one of the most distinguished, song recitals of the season was given in the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 25 by Richard Tauber, who had not been heard here previously this season. Any deterioration in the voice itself could be overlooked because of the tenor's rare mastery of technic and style, to say nothing of the magnetic quality of his art.

Georges Enesco, conducting as guest the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Jan. 26, 27, 28, and 29, in Carnegie Hall, offered a hearing of an early work of his own, a "Symphonie Concertante" for cello and orchestra, with the capable Felix Salmond as soloist. It is an exuberantly youthful work, showing French influence and also that of Brahms.

At the first two concerts Yehudi Menuhin was the soloist and in widely different pieces, Bach's A minor Concerto for violin and strings and the Lalo Concerto in F minor. For the purely orchestral works at these concerts the eminent Rumanian musician chose Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture, Schumann's First Symphony, César Franck's little-played symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur maudit," and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

Grace Moore as Louise
In the Metropolitan's Revival of Charpentier's Opera

Maurice Evans as Falstaff

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Maurice Evans, well quilted to look round and cheery as a robin, bearded and heavily eyebrowed, his nose standing out like a junior Cyrano's and eyes shining forth from what might be deep wells, is Shakespeare's fat Falstaff now. The other day, having played the gracile Hamlet long enough to suit him, he raised the curtain at the St. James Theater on "Henry IV," Part 1, and a pleasant evening he gave his vociferous admirers, an evening now flavored with sack and back-alley horseplay, now made thrilling by battle in which a king and his wayward son fight to save a throne.

Mr. Evans always treats Shakespeare like a pal and a playwright, acts his dramas as if they were plays, not writings to be pored over by students. He attacks them, that is, like an actor working happily at his art. So "Henry IV" is a romp and a pageant at the same time. Margaret Webster has staged it, she who directed Mr. Evans' previous productions here. She avoids the merely arty always, exhibits no shame in clinging just a little to the old-fashioned, at least to the extent of remembering that the play is the thing to be projected. And Mr. Evans invariably likes to bring a fresh viewpoint to a role. There is nothing stuffy about the work of either. That gives "Henry IV" something of the robust quality it must have had in Shakespeare's own day. Not all the robustness it might have, but a good measure.

* * *

Displayed again after many years, it stands out as pure entertainment, at once diverting and edifying. Falstaff is a low-comedy character, low enough for the groundlings, and yet touched with poetry, equipped with the radium of Shakespeare's words, illuminated by imagination. But Falstaff and his cronies give the play only part of the life and liveliness it has; they are contrasted with kings and princes and dukes and lords and all the color of the court. Blending the two phases of English life of the time is Prince Hal, King Henry's son, a Prince of Wales, eager to kick over traces and kick up heels in haunts far from regal. We see him hobnobbing with the blustering Falstaff and his cutpurse bosom friends, listening to Falstaff, playing jokes on him, holding him up and robbing him.

* * *

And while he is having his fun we see the split at court, with young Harry Percy, the mercurial Hotspur, leading a faction against King Henry. When the time comes the democratic Hal takes leave of his tavern companions, returns to his father's side to fight on the battlefield against the king's enemies, kills Hotspur—and watches the bulbous Falstaff, bold of speech and faint of heart, take the credit. That is as stirring a battle as today's productions of Shakespeare ever manage to create upon modern stages, far from the false and stilted make-believe so common when Shakespeare's characters face each other with fire in their eyes.

Falstaff is easy for the thin Evans. The thick tongue of the drinking man, thick but agile nevertheless, he manages with his customary facility, giving the hearty old rascal a hearty voice to match his girth. Maurice Evans is no genius among actors. You would not say his playing is the result of inspiration. But no grass grows under his feet and he gathers no moss and can always be depended upon for a lively and an expertly tuned performance. Occasionally he seems a very ordinary actor, though he never quite is. He is a man of spirit.

Mady Christians adds verve to the performance with her sharp playing as Lady Percy, Edmond O'Brien shades his Hal intelligently and has emotion for the moments when playfulness is past and a Prince of Wales must be serious, Wesley Addy makes a dynamic Hotspur, and Emmett Rogers a smiling Poins. Mr. Evans has a gift for preventing his actors from ever appearing to be mere guests at a costume ball. They go to work and act.

'The Mikado' in Technicolor

By Harold Hobson

London

Geoffrey Toye has produced "The Mikado" in Technicolor. He can let his work go round the world without misgiving, even though the most famous song in this Gilbert and Sullivan opera is that in which the Mikado himself, with a humorously ferocious glee which Mr. John Barclay excellently communicates, devises peculiar punishments for unusual criminals. Had Gilbert seen this version of his play he would not have been tempted for a moment to add a verse on the subject of film producers.

Several motion picture companies have long desired to secure the film rights of the Savoy operas. But Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, in whose disposition the matter rests, has moved with extreme caution, being determined that in no circumstances would he allow the work of Gilbert and Sullivan to be Hollywoodized. After prolonged negotiations, in which Mr. D'Oyly Carte was satisfied that Mr. Toye had discovered a formula that would preserve the essence of the operas, permission was granted for the filming of "The Mikado."

Plans are already entertained of filming the entire series. But when I asked which one was to succeed "The Mikado," Mr. Toye laughed. "'The Mikado,'" he said, "is not dear according to American standards. But it cost £140,000, which is a lot of money in England. We shall have to see what the public thinks about it first."

* * *

There is little reason to doubt what the public response will be. Mr. Toye was careful not to violate either the spirit or the letter of Gilbert's and Sullivan's work. Something, of course, had to be omitted, and many people will regret the loss of such a song as "There is music in the bellow of the blast." But the exigencies of length make certain sacrifices essential. What matters is that the continuity of the opera is clear, the treatment adequate and tasteful, and that nothing has been arbitrarily altered in order to conciliate the supposed wishes of the box office. At two moments during the the performance, I did, indeed, in pride and vainglory, suppose that Mr. Toye had tampered with Gilbert's text. For I felt convinced that Gilbert could not have been guilty of making Pish-Tush sing, in his first song, such a line as "Who's next to be decapited," or of causing Nanki-Poo to urge that

To lay aloft in a howling breeze
May tickle a landsman's taste.

But careful research has shown that these two offenses against the majesty of the English language Gilbert did, in fact, commit.

The determination to stick closely to the text of "The Mikado" preserves, of course, from certain obvious dangers. But it has also peculiar disadvantages. The songs in particular present serious difficulties. They are in many cases shortened, but even so they remain long enough to embarrass the camera. The audience soon grows tired of photographs of a person singing. Whilst the strains of

A more humane Mikado never
Did in Japan exist

float through the microphone, the camera has difficulty in finding things to engage its attention.

M. Julien Duvivier was faced with a precisely similar dilemma in the Strauss songs which Miss Milfza Korjus renders with such bravura in "The Great Waltz." On the whole, he was defeated by these songs, adopting the same device as is employed in "The Mikado." In both films, while the music fills the theater, the camera goes on a conducted tour of the screen audience's faces.

* * *

But in the "Blue Danube" sequence in "The Great Waltz" M. Duvivier took a different line. Strauss gets his first idea for this tune whilst standing beside the great river. As the notes define themselves, and the waltz takes on shape and power, M. Duvivier throws on the screen pictures of the young laundresses coming down to the quay with their washing, the river itself, with its churches and castles and boats and fields, a few bars of manuscript music, the printers turning out by hand hundreds of copies of the waltz in all languages, ballroom couples dancing, orchestras thundering and —most striking of all—half-a-dozen grand pianos, in shadowed circles with half-a-dozen pairs of hands playing, playing, incessantly playing, whilst the music surges in the auditorium.

This cross-cutting in the Russian manner is undoubtedly a cinematic way of dealing with the technical difficulty of song on the screen. It might perhaps have been used with advantage in "The Mikado"; it might certainly be considered for the film versions of other Gilbert and Sullivan operas. But as it is, "The Mikado" remains a gracious and beautiful work, with scenes of lake and market place, of palace and garden that are of a discreet eastern splendor, and a cast in which Mr. Kenny Baker and Miss Jean Colin, as Nanki-Poo and Yum-Yum, sing with a lovely simplicity.

Chicago Musical Events

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Three post-season performances by the Chicago City Opera company—"La Bohème," "Manon" and "Il Trovatore"—have, presumably, filled the management with optimistic expectations in regard to the public's attitude to next year's dramatic music. For the audiences that waited upon the performances were phenomenally large—a circumstance that was due, peradventure, to the presence of Miss Grace Moore in the casts of the first two. That artist's conception of Mimi in Puccini's opera, and of Manon in Massenet's, was, at least, unconventional to the extent that it suggested in both cases that the young women were hussies from the start. Miss Moore sang in each composition with beautiful tone, albeit the more delicate nuances were too frequently absent from it. In "Il Trovatore" a new artist, Elsa Soderstam, made a first appearance as Azucena. The débutante showed definite understanding of operatic histrionism, but somewhat less comprehension of what to do to make the most of a naturally good voice.

* * *

The Woman's Symphony Orchestra, which has given three concerts in the course of the season, delivered itself of some admirable playing at the last one (Jan. 10). The organization not unnaturally depends for its triumphs upon a conductor's skill in drilling it, and so far it has not found, apparently, a feminine leader able to obtain maximum results from minimum rehearsals. It showed good sense, however, in putting itself under the baton of Izler Solomon for the final program; for that conductor (who is regularly associated with the Illinois Symphony Orchestra) has a real gift for drilling an orchestra as well as for interpreting its programs. He brought the symphonic ladies with triumphant success through Elgar's difficult as well as masterly "Enigma" Variations and caused the strings to leaven with beautiful tone and feeling an arrangement by Gordon Campbell of a chorale-prelude by Bach. An excellent accompaniment, moreover, was given to Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, the solo part of which was played by Mme. Winifred Christie on the double-keyboard invented by her husband, Emanuel Moor. The artist accomplished her work with brilliancy, but her fortes were unduly hard, due, perhaps, to the European instrument upon which she played.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has continued upon what has become its all but faultless way, occasionally stepping out of the regulation path to produce a novelty of importance or interest or both. Beautiful playing characterized its reading of a transcription made by Arnold Schönberg of the G minor Piano Quartet by Brahms; but it is difficult to understand why Mr. Schönberg had been moved to force an admirable piece of chamber music into a symphonic mold entirely unsuited to it.

Mr. Stock and his orchestra interpreted, not less delightfully, a less ambitious, but more profitable, suite—"The Flute of Sans Souci"—by Paul Graener. That composer, much better known in Germany than he is here, was evidently intrigued by memories of Frederick the Great, who tootled on the flute and, it is said, not too badly for a king. The suite was pleasant music and evoked a mild conviction that something else by Graener might make happy listening at some future time. At the same concert the highly gifted violinist, Robert Vitrovai, made his first appearance in these parts and startled his audience with a performance of Vieuxtemps' D minor Concerto—including the seldom played Scherzo—that was almost sensational in its brilliance.

* * *

There must not be left unmentioned among Mr. Stock's novelties Mahler's song cycle, "Das Lied von der Erde," which never had been heard here before. The orchestra offered a stirring presentation of the symphonic portion of the score, undoubtedly one of the composer's most deeply felt. The tenor and contralto parts, respectively set forth by Charles Kullman and Enid Szantho, were adequately, if not rapturously, read by those artists, who sang the notes, but missed something of the message.

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra, which specializes in new music, has provided its patrons with much that has been stimulating to the ear. Rudolph Ganz offered the first Chicago performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's Symphonietta. He interpreted with convincing skill and musicianship a work that was characteristic of its creator and well worth playing again. He brought great humor from Max Schönherr's Austrian Peasant Dances, which would have been more enticing if they had been less long. The same orchestra, directed by Mr. Solomon, deserved the gratitude of music lovers for its presentation of Eric DeLamarter's new and characteristically whimsical overture, "They Too Went T' Town," and his E major Symphony, surely one of the most admirable works of the American school.

At the Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The one hundred and thirty-fourth annual exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts this year plays the liveliness of American brush work against a lack of inspiration in sculpture.

With the easel work balanced in a concurrent show by mural studies provided by the U. S. Treasury Department's division of painting and sculpture, a similar rounding out of sculptural endeavor might have been provided had the exhibition included a section devoted to sketches for the many significant outdoor sculpture projects for the forthcoming World's Fairs.

The painting section of the Academy's annual shows the salutary effects of personal solicitation by the jury's chairman, the Philadelphia painter, Franklin Watkins, and also of a much-needed revision of an erstwhile static invitation list.

Although there are fewer paintings in the present showing, there is greater variety, the 237 entries comprising a fair cross section of contemporary American easel work.

To display these canvases with mural sketches is especially interesting, as it shows the inter-influence of easel technique on the American mural, and of mural subject matter on the American easel picture.

What impresses one most forcibly in the annual is the insistence of the imagination. Whether a canvas is realistic or abstract it is tackled from an imaginative point of view. Yet in assembling the show the jury proved itself open-minded, as the exhibition runs the gamut of contemporary endeavor, from the Impressionism of Carrol S. Tyson and strongly-brushed snowscapes by Edward W. Redfield and W. E. Baum, to abstract tendencies inherent in still-lifes by Leon Kelley and Arthur B. Carles, the latter awarded the Scheidt Memorial Prize ($300) for a "painting of special importance to the exhibition."

* * *

As an exhibition the annual should prove of particular value to the layman in presenting the entire sweep of the modern art concepts, from nineteenth-century representation to the use of contemporary life as a springboard for creative composition.

The evolution of mood is suggested in contrasting such marines as that by Henry Matson, with intensely emotional color swell, and Frederick J. Waugh's admirable bit of sea realism, photographically exact yet somehow less stirring. As the painter recedes thus from camera technique he allows his emotional reactions more basic play.

Still-life, landscape and figure painting may all be traced from realistic beginnings through slight improvisation upon realism, as in the finely motivated still-lifes by Frederic Taubes and Yasuo Kuniyoshi, to out-and-out manipulation of non-objective forms in space that motivates a geometric composition by John Ferren.

Figure compositions vary from the square-cut semi-Chinese portrait style of Maurice Sterne's "Marcella," granted the Lippincott Prize of $300 for the best figure study, through sensitive color modulations of Alexander Brook's sentimental girl in pink ruffles to a near-abstraction of forms in Jean Chariot's conception of "Newsboys."

Although the portraits shun the abstract, they reveal striking differences in approach. Charles Hopkinson's realistic characterization of "Leonard T. Beale," for example, with its clear-cut statement of facts and its interest in environment, is essentially different from the emotional nucleus for Leon Karp's "Portrait of My Wife," awarded the Beck medal.

* * *

Landscape painting shows an even greater number of facets. Poetic handling through color organization is the keynote of Henry McCarter's "Pinnacle," winner of the Temple medal for the best canvas in the exhibition. Walter Stuempfig, on the other hand, uses landscape as emotional environment for figures.

With a fine sense of color and design George Grosz turns from the biting satires of his European period to create a vibrant nocturne, "Night with Moon and Ferns."

To the Martinos, Antonio and Giovanni, cities offer material for strong pattern contrasts that are snatched from geometric emphasis by tonal motivations. But to Lyonel Feininger landscape spells an organization of color planes.

Some of the most interesting of the canvases defy classification. John Sloan's "Model Dressing," for example, glows with a rich golden light. Eugene Speicher's portrait head of "Red Moore" combines tonal motivation and staunch characterization. "Music Lesson" by Gladys Rockmore Davis presents a satisfying composition in which figures are as substantial as pigments.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Bellows in Retrospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Latest of several exhibitions organized here during the last month in honor of American artists of prominence, the George Bellows show at the Century Club follows closely the recent memorial show of work by William J. Glackens at the Whitney Museum, and another devoted to the art of Robert Henri, at the Grand Central Galleries. It is a major show, consisting of important canvases painted from 1910 to 1924. It is a little unfortunate that it is not wide open to the town, for it is an exhibition a great many people would enjoy. As it is, a request of a club member for a card of admission opens the doors without great difficulty.

* * *

Bellows won his first successes well before the World War, when he began to emerge from his student period under Robert Henri. When he passed on in 1925, he was already one of America's best-known realists. Nevertheless it is several years since any considerable group of his works has been assembled here, and many of those in sympathy with the traditions which Bellows, Henri and others carried on have found the present event of great interest. The 11 paintings show his vigor and power, not only in depicting contemporaneous life, with the accent on the drama of sport, but as a portrait painter whose incisive though broadly painted figures and groups may be seen in prominent museum collections.

The museums which have acquired Bellows' work have favored different aspects of his work, several of them having preferred his protraits to his more dramatic—and to some extent theatrical—group compositions. One is inclined to agree that much of his best painting went into such works as the large "Emma and Her Children," which has been lent by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for the Century Club show. With its flashing color scheme, predominantly low-keyed but with vivid contrasts of neutral colors, it is unquestionably one of the high notes in the show. Besides this portrait of Mrs. Bellows with her two young daughters, which was painted at the height of Bellow's career in 1923, another distinguished portrait is the large "Eleanor, Jean and Anna," from the Albright Gallery, a sort of tableau of three generations of the family.

To illustrate the more dramatic aspect of Bellows' painting the club's art committee, headed by Augustus V. Tack, has obtained from the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts the vividly spectacular "Polo at Lakewood," painted in 1910, in the more or less impressionistic manner which Bellows inherited from Henri, and he in turn, to some degree, from the Frenchman Manet. It is remarkable chiefly as a study of the action of horses and men.

* * *

Besides the portraits, the sports subjects and the religious picture, Bellows painted several fine landscapes. The "Crehaven," a richly poetic coastal scene with a luminous seascape, represents this aspect of his work with distinction.

This show honors an artist who, while following the realistic trends of the early twentieth century American painters, swept far beyond the relatively restricted sphere of operations in which many of his colleagues worked, and gave evidence of increasing originality. The exhibition may be seen through Feb. 19.

C. B.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Letter Writing Aids Youthful Theme Writers

A Teacher of Composition Shares Her Experience in Helping Pupils to Freer Self-Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a student of mine in a class in composition writing who discovered for me the fact that the writing of letters could be the necessary moving power to lead a boy or a girl to the writing of a clear and well organized theme. As every teacher of a course in writing knows from experience, there is often a mental block, a heavy inertia, which keeps a student from free self-expression. This block can, of course, often be removed by helping the student to find a subject for which he has an enthusiasm, and by teaching him the technique of organization and composition. But always there are some who seem to have a fear of beginning to write—they are sure that what they have to say will not be correct, will not meet with the approval of the class, will not "please the teacher."

The experience which gave me a clue to helping students overcome this condition happened one day when I was having a class of thirty boys and girls in a senior high school write a theme for which I had placed a list of subjects on the board. Dennis, who had been writing rather thin and badly organized themes, sat looking glum and not writing. I went to his desk and asked the trouble. His answer startled me. "Well, I have something that worries me so much that I can't think about any of those subjects on the board; I can only think about the jam I am in and what to do about it."

Meeting His Individual Need

Here was a situation such as I myself had been in at times in my life. After a moment I asked him if his trouble were something he would be willing for me to know and about which I might advise him. Yes, it was. "All right," I said, "suppose you ignore the subjects on the board and write me a letter telling me why you cannot write the theme assigned you but must write this. Remember that if I am to understand your excuse and to advise you on your problem I must have a clear and well organized account of the situation. You might make the letter in two main sections—a description of your difficult situation and a discussion of possible ways out."

Dennis wrote industriously and at the end of the hour handed in a theme somewhat longer than any he had written. Reading it, I learned that his trouble was the fact that, a few months previous, he had paid advance tuition in a business college, thinking he could carry this work along with his high school work and perhaps be sure of a job on graduation. In the meantime he had secured a job playing in a dance orchestra. This latter solved his economic worries for a time, but of course he found it impossible to carry all the work he had taken on. The business college refused to return the tuition, and the lad, who had to work hard for all the money he had, felt he must complete the course to get his money's worth. He also realized that this was cheating himself as he was not getting what he should from either the business college or his high school work, was losing sleep, and might even lose his orchestra job.

When the next day he and I talked his case over, we found, of course, that the only thing he could do was to quit the business college and write the loss of that tuition money down to education, in that he had learned not to attempt more than he could do. He also learned that money losses are sometimes unavoidable and that the only thing to do is to forget about the mistake one has made and to use it as a stepping stone.

Analyzed Why

But about the composition of his letter. After we had settled his economic trouble, I told him that this was much the best paper he had written and that he might well be one of the best writers in the class. We then analyzed why. In his eagerness to have me understand his situation he laid out his points one at a time, had developed each one in detail, and had chosen the most suitable words he knew in each place. In other words he had applied principles which I had been teaching the class. His remark was, "I didn't worry about the writing; I just thought about whether you would understand the situation."

The conclusion from this experience would seem to be that the mental block which often keeps people from self-expression is an excessive self-consciousness. The student thinks about himself and what others are thinking of him when he should be thinking about his subject matter and his readers. Dennis was so worried about his trouble that he could think of nothing but his subject and the teacher who had to be made to comprehend the situation. He had no room to think, "Here I am writing a theme. How can I make a fine impression?"

William Was Keenly Interested

Seeing, then, how the act of laying before a reader a set of circumstances would help a student to organize his ideas with clarity, I have used the device again. Another lad had made up his mind to write a long theme on the subject of Branch Banking. I thought it a rather ambitious project. "But," he explained, "I am going to a banker and I want to understand this thing."

We made an appointment to talk over what he already knew about the subject and what he still wanted to find out by reading and interviews. "I don't even know what I don't know about this thing, but I must find out," William confided.

"Write me a letter," I suggested, "telling why you want to write on this subject, listing your reasons under several headings and summing up, so far as you can, what you now know and what questions you want answered."

At the appointed hour he came to my desk with a sheaf of papers, which he read to me. Being a very conscientious student, he had carefully laid out why he wanted to write on the subject, what he knew, and what he hoped to learn. Of course, although he did not realize it, his paper was already under way, and it was sure to have in it some of his own personality despite the rather cut and dried subject matter.

A Better Way

In my composition classes I no longer make letter assignments to be handed in on a certain day. We study letter writing; then the students are told that in the course of the term they must write a certain number of letters to anyone on any subject. From time to time I read them letters written by citizens to the papers or the magazines, and letters preserved from the past. We discuss town or school situations on which some one might have something definite to say, and those who feel the urge, write. Of course this means that I have to keep an eye on a few students to see that they do not let the work slip, and in the end a few may write only the dull compulsory sort of pieces. But the majority write letters that are alive, and many of them find in this letter writing a freedom from the fears and blocks that hamper theme writing. The letter writer, in his self-forgetfulness, finds a release which leads to free self-expression.

Janna Burgess

Experiment in Scouting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Wellikade Prison Rover Scout Troop of Ceylon is, in the opinion of Lord Hampton, Chief Scout Commissioner for the British Isles, the most wonderful organization of its kind in the world.

Lord Hampton, who visited Ceylon on his way to the Australasian Jamboree at the close of last year, found time to visit the prison while there and spoke to each member of the Troop which numbers 48, finding them particularly enthusiastic about their Scout activities.

"It gives me very real pleasure to see this extraordinary experiment in Scouting which I have not seen anywhere else in the world," Lord Hampton said later. "It is bound to be a success. It has every opportunity to be so, for that is evident from the enthusiasm of the staff."

When Class Is Adjourned to the Museum

Rarely today are children's studies confined to the classrooms of their particular school. Especially if their school is located in or near a city. Excursions to museums, to factories, to government offices enrich school curriculums, providing students with experiences on the subject matter being studied. Imaginative use of the cultural facilities offered by the locality is a mark of the up-to-date school. Here, for instance, you see a group of Rockwood Park students enjoying the facilities of the near-by Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain. The museum's live and mounted specimens of animal and plant life form telling illustrations of their textbook discussions. This group is, at the moment, wholly absorbed in observing the characteristics of birds.

Rockwood Park in Jamaica Plain (Mass.) is a progressive country day and boarding school for boys and girls. Its students are fortunate in having many such experiences as this. Similar classes are held at the Art Museum and the Natural History Museum, while social science classes find the legislative activity at the State House stimulating, and historic, scientific, and industrial places of interest add meaning to much of their other book work.

A Very Special Day of Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

This description of a day with my ten-year-old may help some parent to get the fun out of an adventure with a child. At this age children are so appreciative of things that seem simple and everyday. So much can be gained from devoting a day now and then exclusively to one child.

* * *

At last the day came. Little sisters would stay at home with the girl next door and Jane could go to town with Mother.

This time we got off at the Plaza to see Olvera Street. Such fascinating shops and cafes and historical places to look into! The oldest house built when the Plaza was the center of Los Angeles . . . and Olvera Street was the main thoroughfare . . . now filled with shops and stalls showing bright Mexican handwork, perfumed candles, pottery, and glass. The parrot obligingly returned Jane's 'hello' and a white-toothed sombreroed dulce vender told us what his candies were made of . . . strange things! Sweet potato, cactus, or cane syrup.

From there we went out by the section which is to be new Chinatown. We could see the new station. It is rising on the land which was old Chinatown. We saw a little girl at the bottom of a stairway. Her dark, short hair and almond eyes of the East contrasted oddly with Hollywood nail polish and patent tap shoes. She was delighted to uncover her American dolly's head to show us what Santa had brought. And we did not fail to notice the new 'peasant' dress while she turned to show its fullness.

Walking on, we passed doorways breathing out warm foreign odors . . . incense and spicy food. We came to other kinds of people . . . their restaurants and markets filled with things from the world around! Cheeses from Holland, in cellophane but still red and pineapple-shaped . . . crates and barrels opened to show their contents of strong briny smelling fishes . . . sausages and bread in all shapes and sizes. An open vegetable market held us for a time while we talked about the heaps of bean sprouts, the long white radishes, salads and greens we could not guess about. Jane began to feel hungry, but how could we decide what to eat in all this display?

We read menus in the window of a French restaurant—snails and frog legs . . . something Jane had never quite believed before. The Spanish Kitchen suggested tasty salad rolled in a tortilla, frijoles or steaming tamales. While we considered the various choices we found ourselves nearing the favorite cafeteria and, as usual, got past all the array of colorful food and came out with carrots, spinach, and apple pie.

Being near the Hotel we went in

The Parent

to see the paintings. Cowboys, Indians, and desert scenes . . . some of Katherine Leighton's portraits of Arizona Indians . . . and for a special pleasure, a showing of paintings by Bertha Lum!

I watched Jane's eyes widen but we left most things unsaid.

Coming out into the street opposite the Library we decided to go in and see the murals. These scenes took us back to our Plaza. Here we saw something of the early days when men built the first structures . . . when with tools and instructions from the white men, the Indians were taught by the Spanish padres to build the first adobe dwellings of a great city to be.

Satiated . . . filled . . . we turned back toward the train station. The long ride back to our countryside was heartening . . . fresh, sweet air, long stretches of evening sky and horizon—deep delight.

It was good to get into our little house, to get into the suppertime clamor, to tie bibs on, dish up hot food and then get ready for bed. Jane was glad to be tucked in and to say goodnight.

The quieted house and the stillness outside is sharp after a day in town, but what pictures we have stored up for days to come! Food for thought and discussion for many days.

* * *

Remembering things together! Such close companionship we'll have again one day . . . a day in town, together.

(Mrs.) F. M. H.

* * *

Introduced to the Library

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Receiving so much enjoyment from reading the interesting letters published in this column, I would like to share some little experiences with you, if I may.

One of my small granddaughters is early learning to enjoy and take care of good books. For many Saturdays, her parents would go to the Public Library to get books for themselves, and because of the silence requested there, would leave the little girl with us at our home. One day, however, no one was home when they called, so she wanted to know why she could not go along and get "liberry" books, too. Thus it came about that she was taken to the children's department, and assisted in choosing books suitable to her age. As yet she cannot read, but likes the pictures and has no trouble in finding an older person who is only too happy to read the story to her. She is a regular visitor to the library now, and she realizes that the books are only loaned to her and must be handled carefully. We feel that book appreciation is being developed in a very normal way.

At the holiday season, an interesting "Sing and Play" book with small xylophone attached, was advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, and I ordered two of them, for the five-year-old "girlies." I found them very interesting, and from the way the children have learned to play the songs from the instruction given, who knows, it may be laying the foundation for a musical education later on.

There is so much we can exchange with one another, through the Parent Column. Recently one wrote about the' "try-cakes," and eating the leavings from the crock in which the cake had been stirred. This made me turn back the pages, too, when two little girls, myself and sister, thought that was just next door to heaven. Mother baked little test cakes in the lid of a baking powder can, and they tasted better than anything in the bakery shop. Now little girls may have their own mixing outfits, gem pans, rolling pin, in fact, everything just a duplicate of mother's.

(Mrs.) F. R. L.

Lindsley-Barnard. Courtesy of the Clark Music Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Youthful Harpists

The small harp has made new music channels for children. So beautiful and "grown-up" an instrument, without the difficulties of many of the stringed instruments, proves deeply satisfying to hosts of children. Some have learned to play easy tunes and song accompaniments in a very few lessons, the achievement providing great impetus to go on. Harp ensemble work, also, opens up new experience for them, with always, for the more able, the goal of learning the large concert harp later. This portable harp, though suited to beginners, is, however, sweet-toned and not in any sense a child's instrument; but is being used in many a home by serious musicians.

Planning World Congress on Education for Democracy

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Lay Council of Teachers College, have announced the establishment of the Teachers College World Congress on Education for Democracy. The Congress will convene at Teachers College on Aug. 15, 16, and 17, with leading educators, statesmen, and citizens of the United States and other democratic countries taking part. The purpose of the Congress is explained in the following statement by President Nicholas Murray Butler:

"The World Congress on Education for Democracy, planned for next summer under the auspices of Teachers College, may well prove to mark an epoch in the history of our school and college work. The time has plainly come when the outstanding problems of the moment must be met, faced, and solved in terms of education by the schools and colleges, unless we are to drift to disaster. We have too long taken it for granted that democracy could continue and extend itself without the aid of constructive thinking and forward-facing interpretation. If education as the greatest moving force in the world is to strengthen and develop democracy, the ways and means of so doing must be considered from every point of view and in the broadest spirit. It is precisely this which the World Congress will attempt."

Hammer and Saw Parties

With Rural Mothers Making Toys for Their Tots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Lansing, Mich.

"Bring your hammer and saw and spend the afternoon," has become a new form of invitation to mothers in the rural sections of Michigan. And instead of quilts, sweaters and aprons, the usual results of afternoon get-togethers, they are going home laden with trains, dolls, doll furniture and games.

The vogue for inexpensive home-made toys that are sturdy and easily constructed and that satisfy the children is responsible for these toy making parties, which began last summer in several home economics extension groups under the direction of Miss Alice Hutchinson, child specialist with the extension service of the Michigan State College here. The toy making momentum as started by Miss Hutchinson has been in connection with her work with parents in which they study the value of play and the use of toys as a means of stimulating the imagination and in developing self-reliance in the young child.

From Cast-Off Articles

It's practically a case of "anything goes" at these toy-making parties, for it's the cast-off articles from regular housekeeping routine plus a little ingenuity on the part of the mothers that are used. Tin cans are now washed and put away, while small wooden boxes such as are used for cheese and dried fruits no longer find their way into the wood box for kindling.

For the mothers have found that a No. 10 tin can painted in a gay color or with bands of color is quickly transformed into a drum when an old inner tube is stretched over the ends and secured in place with a piece from the same tube. Other drums are made from wooden bowls with inner tubes stretched over the top and held in place with gayly colored thumb tacks. They have also found that a nested set of tin cans of graduated sizes painted in soft but bright colors will give a lot of amusement to the 18-month to three-year-olds, especially those who love to bang mother's pots and pans around. Open edges are pounded so that they are perfectly smooth and turned, eliminating all sharp edges.

No Longer Discarded

Empty spools, which used to be thrown away by the dozens by "long darning" mothers, are now smoothed or painted so that they can be strung on stout cord by smaller fingers. The same spools when placed on an elastic are turning into lively "spool dolls" with sturdy arms and legs.

There are a lot of sturdy locomotives, chugging around farm kitchen floors this winter, that are the result of a baking powder can, some blocks of wood, and a bit of paint. Half of a spool forms the locomotive bell and another spool the smokestack. Metal gliders on the bottom make it slide easily over the floor. Small wooden boxes have become box cars and are hooked to the engines with screw eyes and screen-door hooks. The mothers are also designing their own toy carts, cradles, chairs, dressers, tin can stilts, and pounding and peg boards.

So popular have the toy-making parties become that older children as well as grown-ups in many families have also taken up the vogue.

To Help the Only Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One way to keep an only child from getting selfish and thinking too much about himself is to give him practical definite ways in which he can show thought of other people. To plan a surprise for someone else, to pack a box for children less fortunate, to give away his playthings and books as he outgrows them, will help him to grow considerate and outward looking. He must be helped to realize that though an only child in one family, he is part of the great family of human beings, brother to other boys like himself.

The care of pets is a good responsibility for the child who lives with adults. The companionship of a puppy, the frolics of a kitten or a colt, the wonder of a bird or a turtle, give him the delight of having a youthful friend always near. Perhaps he can take library books that will teach him how his pets should be cared for, and learn to build a house or make a plaything for his dog or parrot. When he finds out the food required he will enjoy going to the store for it, and saving his own allowance to give his pets a special treat.

It is good for the only child to have a part in long range activities that will continue over several weeks, or until a certain holiday or set date. The project may be for a family, the school, library, or church; something in which he may use his imagination plus action. Perhaps he knows a family who would enjoy more books and toys. Repairing and painting his toys, covering books with bright paper and mending the pages if necessary, and making scrapbooks from his pictures will provide an absorbing occupation for a definite result. Probably the teacher at school would like a collection of leaves or seeds, or a certain set of pictures or articles that may be found in magazines. He may be able to help the librarian mend books, arrange shelves or do his part in working for a special exhibit or display which she has planned for an important occasion.

Doing these things for others, thinking and planning for happiness to come, taking his part and place with others in bigger projects, sharing his time and possessions, will help an only child to take his place among other children, and make his days full of interest and enthusiasm.

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The Home Forum

"Casa Guidi Windows"

TONIGHT I shall be in France, but today I spend in Italy; and, like Pippa, "O Day of mine," I shall use you to the full. All day long I shall travel in azure, emerald, and gold, in rose and amethyst and silver, along the lower terraces of the Ligurian Alps. All day the sea will run beside me, a liquid turquoise edged with sapphire and lapis lazuli.

There is today, and there was yesterday. I should like to build a frame to hold each one. Today's would be warm gold and green, a green more blue than grass is, but not so blue as the cypress leaves. It would have a sgraffito border of tendrils more delicate than the tendrils of the vines on Tuscan hills, and a carved rim of lines that flowed the way of the sea but had form enough to hold the billows in place. The frame for yesterday must have purple, a touch of silver perhaps, a vein of copper, but surely purple in the gesso. And it would be oval, for there were no corners to yesterday.

* * *

I DO NOT remember how yesterday began. Possibly it had no beginning; for, as I walked the Lungarno, steeped in that yellow softness which is Florence by day, that blending of yellows dim with story and warm with living and sharpened at the right points to prick out a pattern in mosaic, it seemed as if yesterday had always been, and as if I had always been a part of it.

One thing I do remember and shall always remember: the way I strolled across the Ponte Vecchio and came suddenly face to face with a house bearing an inscription: "Qui Scrisse e morì Elizabetta Barrett Browning. . . ." The Palazzo Guidi was divided into apartments. I have no recollection of entering; but I found myself in the cool hall, gazing at a bronze bust of Robert Browning and reading from a marble tablet the familiar lines:

"O world, as God has made it! All is beauty:
And knowing this, is love, and love is
duty. . ."

I began to mount the stairs. The heavy doors were sealed. Brass plates bore ancient and singable names, names of Italian tenants, but not the names of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Not a sound save my own footsteps echoed through the lofty corridors. At the fourth landing I rested on a stone bench, studying the sculptured supports, and finally summoned courage to rap on one of the ponderous, silent doors. Four persons opened it and, with flashing eyes and flashing teeth, assured me they needed nothing, no matter what I had to sell. When they paused for breath, I explained the object of my search. One of them understood and he directed me to descend the stairs to the "piano nobile." Back on the first floor, I knocked again upon the door of a private apartment. The raised eyebrows of the occupant needed no supplementary speech. There were no restaurants in the Palazzo; no picture galleries, no jewelry shops, no pensione. Then what? I had no answer except the verses of a poem which ran:

"From Casa Guidi windows I looked forth,
And saw ten thousand eyes of Florentines. . . ."

* * *

I SAID THEM silently and, as I stood in the doorway, a pair of black and brilliant eyes peeped out at me, and a timid voice pleaded with the master to let the foreign signorina come in. She should not be permitted to disturb; she should be shown the rooms, for just a few short minutes. The master withdrew. The servant beckoned me inside. She was not distinct in the shadow of the heavily curtained apartment. She seemed to have grown into the place. She was dark and soft and gentle. I might have imagined her part of the shadowed wallpaper, if her eyes had not been so vivid and alive, and if she had not spoken to me, in a voice that spilled low music like the hidden fountains on the hill behind the Boboli gardens. Vaguely I remember being taken through a series of rooms, the one where Robert Browning used to write after breakfast, the nursery, and the library. I remember "Ayleezabetta's" stove, and the tiny balcony overlooking San Felice Church, where she walked and composed her poems. Above all else, I was conscious of something that made me wish to shout for joy. "Sympathy" is an inadequate term for it. "Understanding" is perhaps better; but, whatever its name, it was real and it was rare and it was beautiful, and it was the most wonderful memorial the poets could have had. This gentle serving woman loved them. I had no time to discover why; whether through a knowledge of their work, or whether through some inherited devotion to them personally, I could not tell. I must leave. The master's courtesy could not be imposed upon.

Once again in that outdoor atmosphere of blended yellow which is Florence, I watched a charcoal peddler sweeping past me on a bicycle, and children bowling hoops close to the narrow causeway. The lines were running through my mind:

"I heard last night a little child go singing
'Neath Casa Guidi windows, by the church,
O bella libertà, O bella!—stringing
The same words still on notes he went in
search
So high for, you concluded the upspringing
Of such a nimble bird to sky from perch
Must leave the whole bush in a tremble
green,
And that the heart of Italy must beat,
While such a voice had leave to rise serene
'Twixt church and palace of a Florence
street:"

* * *

The prison-like walls of the Pitti Palace rose before me, over the roofs of newer buildings. I passed the plate-glass windows of the modern shops, hidden in the cellars of which one still found an occasional craftsman, carving wood or tooling leather or setting jewels in the traditional way. Under the Ponte Vecchio the Arno flowed, brown-yellow after the recent heavy rains. Oranges ripened on the slopes toward Fiesole. Olives lay gleaming, black and polished on the ground. Figs hung heavy and ready to be plucked. The vineyards were festooned with clusters of indigo, magenta, and bloomy green.

Today may be framed in warm gold and green, with a sgraffito border and a rim of wavy lines. But yesterday must have purple and a touch of silver, and yesterday must have an oval frame.

PEARL STRACHAN

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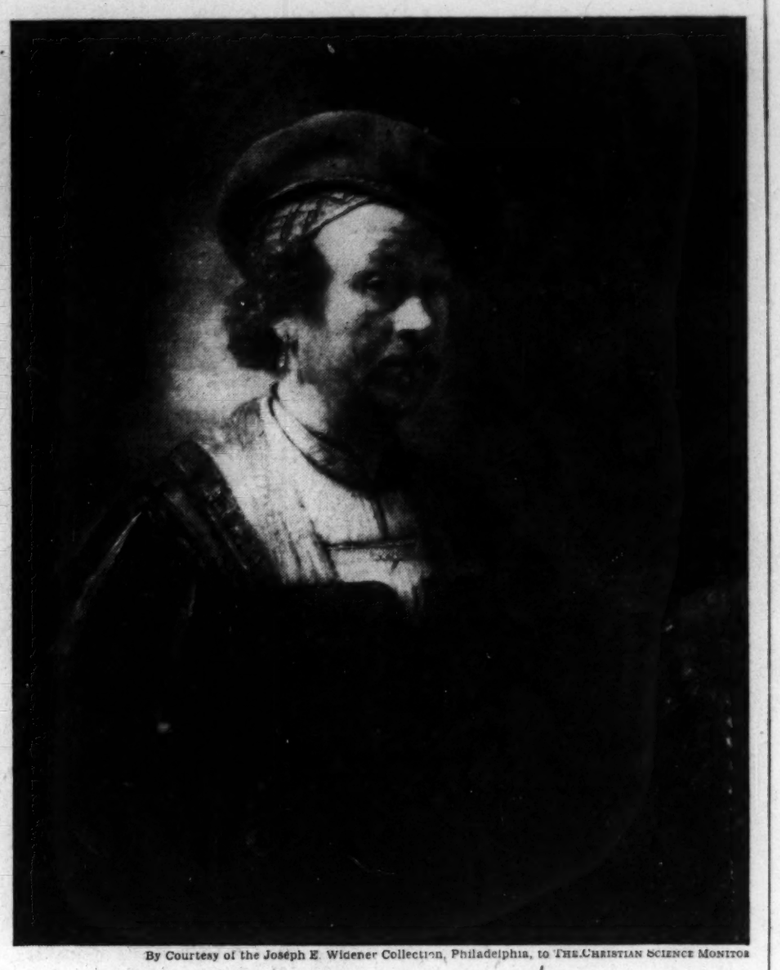
In the Night

THERE were no voices for the rooms or halls
And no feet for the stairs, and none quick bodied
Creaking the great chairs. All were sleeping.
Moonlight latticed the pattern of silent walls,
Silvered the clicking clock where it half nodded.

A door in the darkness smacked its lips together,
What it could say, it kept, and no man wiser.
For a moment, deep in the house, a dripping tap
Listened with one drop poised. The door said: "Snap!"
The chairs released small sighs of easing leather.

CHARLES MALAM



By Courtesy of the Joseph E. Widener Collection, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF PORTRAIT: *A Painting by Rembrandt van Rijn*

THE great Dutch master, Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669), painted about forty portraits of himself. No two are alike; yet there is similarity in the character of these varied depictions. Rembrandt was not vain; nor was he especially interested in giving any prominence to himself. He made many portraits of other people, and in all the canvases there is more a revelation of the artist's maturing vision than a mere record of outward resemblance.

Rembrandt commenced as a successful maker of likenesses, who was in demand among the burghers of Amsterdam. He performed his task adequately. As the years advanced, he apparently did more than was required in his contracts. He became less interested in outward facts, more preoccupied with artistic values, in the emotional tone and atmospheric quality. His pictures became large, deep, rich and mystical. He painted form with increasing sculptural value, light in softer and more sensitive texture. His own vision became so penetrating that he abandoned the factual and fixed objects which he had once painted so meticulously. Rembrandt's maturing style was not understood by the average spectator. For that reason, the master became less acceptable to his clients, and he lost their patronage.

This handsome self portrait of the great Dutch master is signed "Rembrandt f. 1650." The artist was then forty-four years of age. He had already seen his commercially successful days. At this point, he is on the threshold of the increasingly difficult phase of his life when he is losing touch with the art world from which he has emerged. He does not paint luxuries; but he luxuriates in paint. He concentrates more upon the head and face, less upon the body and costume. He is still working in terms of black and white, or chiaroscuro, but he prefers subtler gradations of tone, rather than harsh contrasts.

Here in this portrait we may observe how he models with light; how richly he conjures the form of the beret, the forehead, the nose, the cheek, the earring. There is a full and grand sense of form enhanced by the glow of light in the background. Such painting aims to interpret the essence of the subject, addresses itself to the mind and sensibilities of the onlooker. How prosaic, how pedestrian an obvious surface likeness appears after one has had the privilege of seeing a portrait such as this.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Town Still in the Middle Ages

IN ALL Tyrol no other town can have stood still for centuries in just the manner of Rattenberg. Hall is modern compared with it because Hall makes little involuntary gestures betraying a knowledge of the eighteenth century at least. But Rattenberg evidently fell under an enchantment in mediaeval times from which it has not yet awakened. Its main street (Biener-Strasse) is so beautiful with age it might be a street conjured up in the imagination of someone absorbed in a study of life in the Middle Ages. . . .

I have never seen a town more completely in thrall to one period. The houses wedged together stand three or four or even five stories high. But hardly one is the same height or width as its neighbor though they crowd wall to wall. Most of them have a plain rectangular skyline, some are gabled, all have windows, windows, windows, barred or shuttered or set over delicious rounded oriels whose little roofs rise above them dark red like gnomes' caps. And every house is coloured differently from its neighbor, washed over in delicate tones of blue, cyclamen, grey, and apple-green, while the shutters (there may be as many as a dozen windows to one narrow house-front) are of dark green or blue or warm wood-brown, or painted in the ancient way in dark red and white triangles or with two colours in horizontal bands.

The shutters are all flung open, and over the window-sills a-riot with fuchsias and geraniums and every tint of frilly waxen begonia the people of the old town look down into Biener-Strasse.

Here peeping is a little girl's head tied in a white kerchief making a sort of nun's coif for her golden sunburn and blue eyes. An older girl leans on her elbows above her window-sill. Under her black velvet corselet she wears a white blouse with little puff sleeves and at her neck a three-cornered kerchief of emerald green. Above her hangs an ancient wrought-iron sign of the double eagle in a bracket which is a miracle of delicacy as if some vine had sent its tendrils forth in lovely scrolls and webs before putting on tender leaf and bud.

Into a room on the street level the sun pours through a great window barred against marauders. Behind the bars in the golden light stands an old woman in tight black bodice and sprigged head-kerchief. Her wrinkled face is sweet with pleasure as she cautiously puts a hand through the bars to sprinkle grain on the sill for half a dozen bronze-breasted pigeons.

On the shady side of the winding street three women are knitting on a wooden bench set in the angle beside a doorway. The house is dark green and one of the knitters wears a white head-kerchief and a rust-red apron.

An occasional Rattenberg house indulges in an oriel running the full height from ground to roof, letting each floor boast a jutting bay window. The house where Saint Notburga was born is one of these. It stands on a corner half turned away from Biener-Strasse as if it would ratner be in the little crooked lane which runs off beside it between houses as ancient and picturesque as itself.

To drive into Rattenberg (an anachronistic 'bus runs every day from Schwaz) is the experience of a dream. The Inn curves a little here, showing the approaching visitor the river side of the main street with radiant mountain-peaks beyond, and looming over the little town the dark ruins of Rattenberg Castle on the crown of a wooded hill. Then in a flash you come upon the main street in all the quaintness and beauty that take so long to describe. At the far end of it is an open arch filled with the incredible blue of distant mountains, humming-bird-blue but soft as mist.

Often in Rattenberg you look through an arched gateway with the feeling that what you see framed in it is not real but painted brilliantly in water-colours. By the Hotel Post is such an archway. When you walk through it into the Postgasse the illusion passes, but it is worth going on because beyond it is the river bank with the Inn running by in its usual flurry. Once they used to travel by barge from Rattenberg to Vienna!—From "Tyrolean June," by NINA MURDOCH. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Winter Wind

THE wind likes nothing to stand straight
And tall and proud and free.
From cypress and the grass alike
He wants the bended knee.

A thousand yielding orchards bow
And supple meadows kneel
While on defiant hills is set
The conqueror's shining heel.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Science of Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE history of the human race is largely one of struggle for measurable achievement, often with subsequent loss or surrender, of that which men have thought to be power. In considering such occurrences, one is led naturally to the question, What is power?

Some, in seeking to possess power, have pinned their faith on the amassing of material wealth, on accumulating property or money and they may have succeeded in establishing a monopoly in some line of business. Some nations today place great store in having control over large supplies of raw materials, and in military power, which, broadly speaking, means millions of men trained for warfare, and others employed to furnish them with the needed supplies.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 82), "In a world of sin and sensuality hastening to a greater development of power, it is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one." Here, then, is the index to real power.

Christian Science is the Science of Mind, divine Principle, the source of all power. It shows the student how to distinguish between what is true and what is false. True power belongs to and is inherent in divine Mind; it is the power of God. Omnipotence is omniactive, omnipresent, eternal. The so-called material power, which comes from supposititious mortal mind, is not real; it is a usurper, whose potency is destroyed when its delusive nature is discovered.

When the seventy disciples whom Jesus sent forth, returned to report to him the success of their mission, saying (Luke 10:17), "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name," the Master said (10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

In speaking of the "I" which conferred this power and authority Jesus did not refer to his human selfhood. He referred rather to his divine nature, the Christ, Truth, which he manifested, and before which all evil must bow in submission.

This power cannot be gained merely by asking for it. It must be sought and won through the surrender of material selfhood, all sense of personal or human power, and of a finite, human sense of goodness. It must be acquired in the consecration of daily spiritual living.

The largest seeming obstruction in the search for divine power is the age-long false belief in the reality and power of matter. This belief, through education and experience, has impressed itself firmly upon human thought. Jesus clearly exposed the fallacy of attributing reality and power to matter. When, from "an exceeding high mountain," he was tempted of evil to believe in "the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them," the supposititious power, prestige, and attraction of materiality, he replied, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve" (Matthew 4:8, 10).

On another occasion, when Pilate sought to impress him with what he believed to be the power of human authority, the Master defined the source of all power, saying (John 19:11), "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above."

Oh, that men would learn this lesson, that they would see that the acquisition of supposed material power, glorifying self, race, or nationality, to the end that some may impose their will upon those who are humanly less strong, is not the Christ-power, which unites all men in one race, one brotherhood, one kingdom! Christ Jesus said to his followers, "I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy." He also said (John 15:12), "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

A Morning of Diamonds

LAST night's frost covered every tree with silver
Which forms a mist as one faces the sun yet low
In the southeast. The night has worked wonders.
In a few brief hours a million diamonds have been
Carved out of the atmosphere, and placed on
The fingers of every elm. The bright particles
Hang like pearl necklaces from the roadside maples.
Night, in its own still way, has touched its frosted
Brush over the whole countryside, turning the gray
Of winter into a rich silver.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Die Wissenschaft der Macht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE GESCHICHTE des Menschengeschlechts ist größtenteils eine Geschichte des Ringens nach ansehnlichen Großtaten, oft mit nachfolgendem Verlust dessen oder Verzicht auf das, was die Menschen für Macht gehalten haben. Bei der Betrachtung solcher Vorkommnisse drängt sich einem unwillkürlich die Frage auf: Was ist Macht?

Manche, die nach Macht strebten, haben ihr Vertrauen auf das Anhäufen von materiellem Reichtum, auf den Massenerwerb von Geld und Gut gesetzt, und es mag ihnen gelungen sein, einen Geschäftszweig zum alleinigen Betrieb in Beschlag zu nehmen. Manche Völker legen heute großen Wert darauf, über große Vorräte an Rohmaterialien zu verfügen, eine starke Kriegsmacht zu sein, d. h. Millionen kriegstüchtiger Männer und ein Heer von Arbeitern zu haben, die mit den nötigen Kriegslieferungen beschäftigt sind.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 82): „In einer Welt der Sünde und Sinnlichkeit, die einer größeren Kraftentwicklung entgegeneilt, ist es weise, ernstlich zu erwägen, ob man durch das menschliche Gemüt oder durch das göttliche Gemüt beeinflußt wird". Hier ist uns also gezeigt, was wirkliche Macht ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Wissenschaft des Gemüts, des göttlichen Prinzips, die Quelle aller Kraft. Sie zeigt dem Anhänger, wie zwischen dem Wahren und dem Falschen zu unterscheiden ist. Wahre Kraft gehört dem göttlichen Gemüt an und wohnt diesem Gemüt inne; sie ist die Kraft Gottes. Die Allmacht ist alltätig, allgegenwärtig, ewig. Die sogenannte materielle Kraft, die von dem mutmaßlichen sterblichen Gemüt kommt, ist nicht wirklich; sie ist eine Machtanmaßung, deren Macht vernichtet wird, wenn ihre trügerische Art entdeckt wird.

Als die 70 Jünger, die Jesus ausgesandt hatte, zurückkehrten und ihm über den Erfolg ihrer Sendung wie folgt berichteten (Luk. 10, 17): „Herr, es sind uns auch die Teufel untertan in deinem Namen", sagte der Meister (K. 10, 19): „Sehet, ich habe euch Macht gegeben, zu treten auf Schlangen und Skorpione, und über alle Gewalt des Feindes; und nichts wird euch beschädigen".

Mit dem „Ich", das diese Kraft und Autorität verlieh, meinte Jesus nicht sein menschliches Selbst, sondern seine göttliche Art, den Christus, die Wahrheit, die er bekundete, und der sich alles Böse unterwerfen muß.

Diese Kraft kann nicht einfach dadurch erlangt werden, daß man darum bittet. Sie muß durch Verzicht auf das materielle Selbst, auf allen Sinn der persönlichen oder menschlichen Kraft und einen endlichen, menschlichen Sinn der Güte erstrebt und gewonnen werden. Sie muß in der Heiligung täglichen geistigen Lebens erworben werden.

Das größte scheinbare Hindernis beim Streben nach göttlicher Kraft ist der uralte falsche Glaube an die Wirklichkeit und Macht der Materie. Diese Annahme hat sich durch Erziehung und Erfahrung dem menschlichen Denken fest eingeprägt. Jesus zeigte klar den Irrtum, der Materie Wirklichkeit und Macht zuzuschreiben. Als er auf „einem sehr hohen Berg" vom Bösen versucht wurde, an die „Reiche der Welt und ihre Herrlichkeit", die angebliche Macht, Gegenwart und Anziehung des Materiellen, zu glauben, antwortete er: „Du sollst anbeten Gott, deinen Herrn, und ihm allein dienen" (Matth. 4, 8. 10).

Als Pilatus mit dem, was er für die Macht menschlicher Autorität hielt, auf den Meister Eindruck zu machen versuchte, erklärte Jesus die Quelle aller Macht, indem er sagte (Joh. 19, 11): „Du hättest keine Macht über mich, wenn sie dir nicht wäre von obenherab gegeben".

Ach, möchten doch die Menschen diese Lehre lernen, damit sie sehen, daß der Erwerb vermeintlicher materieller Macht, die das Selbst, eine Rasse oder ein Volk zu dem Zweck verherrlicht, daß einige den menschlich Schwächeren ihren Willen aufzwingen können, nicht die Christusmacht ist, die alle Menschen in einem Geschlecht, einer Brüderschaft, einem Reich vereinigt! Christus Jesus sagte zu seinen Nachfolgern: „Ich habe euch Macht gegeben, zu treten auf Schlangen und Skorpione, und über alle Gewalt des Feindes". Er sagte auch (Joh. 15, 12): „Das ist mein Gebot, daß ihr euch untereinander liebet, gleichwie ich euch liebe".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

For Their Secret Garden

MRS. GLOVER was visiting . . . in a very poor neighborhood, and found, sitting on the doorstep of the house, two little children, holding something tightly grasped in their little hands, and gazing with much expectancy towards the top of the street. She longed to know what they were doing, but not being one of those unimaginative and tactless folk who rush headlong into the mysteries of children's doings, she passed them at first in silence. It was only when she found them still in the same silent and expectant posture half an hour later that she said tentatively: "I wonder whether you would tell me what you are doing here?" After some hesitation, one of them said, in a shy voice: "We're waitin' for the barrer." It then transpired that, once a week, a vegetable and flower-cart was driven through this particular street, on its way to a more prosperous neighborhood, and on a few red-letter days, a flower, or a sprig, or even a root sometimes fell out of the back of the cart; and these two little children were sitting there in hope, with their hands full of soil, ready to plant anything which might by some golden chance fall that way, in their secret garden of oyster shells.—From "The Art of Story-telling," by MARIE SHEDLOCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Challenge of Shakespeare

TO THIS day his [Shakespeare's] dramas remain the most tempting challenge known to the more ambitious actors, directors, and designers of our contemporary stage who are anxious to escape from the confinements of realism. They are tests of strength and ingenuity, of skill and imagination, of intelligence and pliability. The results may at times be disastrous, but they are always instructive. The glories of Shakespeare's verse make special demands on actors trained in subduing their voices to what is commonly the drab prose of daily speech. When the productions of his plays are in period dress, the costumes require a freedom, if not an expansiveness, of gesture few players are nowadays able to master.

The texts, even when they are done in modern dress, necessitate, by the very style of their writing, marked readjustments in their acting style. They cannot be squeezed into our representational theatre. They refuse to fit on to a stage which tries to hide the fact that its most realistic truths are made possible only by the skill with which it falsifies reality in order to create its illusion. Shakespeare's dramas are not sprung from a theatre which invites us to admire the skill with which it documents its perjuries. Unlike most contemporary scripts, his plays do not ask us to forget we are in a theatre. They urge us to remember we are there. They are the proud products of a preseptational theatre, of a theatre which takes a full-blown pride in its medium, as a medium. In the beauty of their every loyely line they boast their characters are not men and women as they are, but men and women as a poet has recreated them and given them the benefit of all that is magical in his tongue's utterance. . . . They invite us to revel in the realization that it is only by means of the glorious falsehoods of such a theatre that its golden truths can be achieved.—From "Two on the Aisle," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

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Setting Their Own Pay: Puzzle for Legislators

The ordinary citizen may consider the power to establish one's own salary a pleasant authority but to legislators in Massachusetts it is not particularly enjoyable.

Today the 280 members of the Bay State House and Senate are discussing privately a plan to increase their own salaries now cut in half by the advent of biennial sessions through a referendum in November, 1938. Until this year legislators received $4,000 for the two-year, two-session term. Now, however, the Senators and Representatives are scheduled to receive only $2,000 for the two-year, one session term.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware set the legislative stage for a salary increase battle by filing a bill under which the pay for two years would be $3,000 under biennial sessions.

Unions Back Increase

Back of the salary increase proposal stands the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of which is already on record in favor of a substantial increase. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, is prepared to appear at a forthcoming public hearing on the measure to state the Federation's case. The organization opposed biennials.

On the other side is the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which favored biennial sessions, preparing to fight strongly any proposed increase. The officials contend there is absolutely no need for increased salaries, that the people voted for biennial sessions, that the legislators should not be paid in the off year.

Furthermore, they point to a veto of a salary increase bill in 1919 by Former Gov. Calvin Coolidge in which he stated work of a legislator was a public service and could not be measured in terms of money.

Economy and Votes

While many legislators are in favor of the increase, some are reluctant to vote themselves additional money in fear of retaliation from economy-minded voters.

On the other hand, the legislators favoring an increase contend that despite the biennial session plan their legislative work is a full-time job.

Representative Sawyer argued:

"Members from Boston and vicinity are at the State House two or three days a week when there is no session, doing errands and transacting business for their constituents, and we from far away have to come in at least once a week and stay over night and to do at least two days work. This kind of service has grown rapidly, our districts expect it and they will be glad to pay us for it."

Mr. Sawyer explained that his measure provides continuance of the $2,000 salary for the first year of the biennial session term and $1,000 for the second year.

From some other members it is learned that there is considerable sentiment for a pay increase, but some want to go even higher than $3,000. These members favor the full $4,000 in effect before this session. But it is expected a compromise amount of $3,000 may be agreed upon, if a pay raise is pushed.

Raising of legislative salaries would cut into the anticipated economies under biennial sessions. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his first biennial budget figured upon a reduction of $757,830 in legislative expenses in the off year of 1940.

The $1,000 increase would amount to $280,000, thus reducing the estimated savings to not more than $477,830. The opponents contend the savings will be considerably less when special expenses necessitated by biennial sessions are deducted.

Early State Salaries

Since 1879 legislative salaries in Massachusetts have climbed steadily. In 1879 the salary was only $500 a session. In 1884 it was boosted to $650, and in 1892 to $750. The $1,000 point was reached in 1911 during the long legislative sessions under Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss.

After the World War the salary was increased to $1,500 in the Calvin Coolidge State Administration. The last increase was voted by the Legislature in 1929 under Former Gov. Frank G. Allen. Governors Foss, Coolidge and Allen all vetoed the salary increase bills but they were passed over the vetoes.

Permanent Employees

Closely connected with the salary question, and similarly developed as the result of biennial sessions, is the problem as to what shall be done with the 23 General Court officers, two doorkeepers and three assistant doorkeepers in the Legislature. At present these employees are permanent workers.

But with the Legislature now meeting every other year, the services of the entire force will not be needed. Yet retention of employees familiar with legislative procedure and requirements is necessary. To drop them every other year would result in the hiring of a new group before every session, resulting in a decrease in efficiency. Legislative leaders are now discussing plans to keep the present staff employed during the off year.

Speed Needed on Community Pledges

Urging redoubled efforts on the part of solicitors and contributors during the final three days of the Community Fund drive, Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman, today asked citizens or business groups not yet solicited to send their contributions to the headquarters at 70 Federal Street, or telephone HUBbard 8600 so a worker can be sent.

Estimating total subscriptions to date at $3,670,500, Mr. Rand said there was grave danger the campaign would fall short of its $4,645,000 goal, unless more and larger subscriptions are received. Mr. Rand pointed out that some 300,000 persons are served by the 150 agencies which depend upon the annual drive for their support.

Spirited competition continued today in the Public Employees Division of the drive. The Police Department still stands alone among the major groups in having met its full quota. The Department is closely followed by the federal employees who have reached 71.2 per cent, while Boston and Suffolk County workers are 63.7, and State employees 63.2.

State Welfare Districts Planned

Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, has announced a plan to reorganize his Department which will necessitate the addition of 18 employees with salaries ranging from $2,160 to $4,500 a year, but with the aim of reducing costs, especially in transportation.

The reorganization plan, which is designed to co-ordinate the operation of the Department, was announced by the Commissioner late yesterday as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's investigators opened their "efficiency study" of the Department.

Under the new plan, the Commissioner said, the State would be divided into six welfare districts with an "area director" in each. The branch offices would be in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Taunton, and either Lowell or Lawrence. This, he said, would result in considerable savings in transportation costs.

Commissioner McCarthy said that in many respects the plan is similar to one recommended by a Special Commission on Public Expenditures in 1937, and approved by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council. It also includes several changes suggested by Federal Social Security Board officials.

Rhode Island Bill On Reorganization Reaches Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4 (AP)—A state departmental reorganization act by which Republicans expect to save $1,000,000 annually reached Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's desk today after passage by the House.

A score of Democratic attempts to amend the measure were beaten down by the majority last night during a seven-hour session.

The Republican Executive, to whom the bill gives wide powers to choose subordinates, has indicated that he would be ready to name department directors in two weeks after passage of the measure.

The bill sets up a governmental structure new in many respects and wipes out administrative divisions established by the Democratic administrative code of 1935.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat colder tonight with lowest temperatures in the middle or lower 20s; moderate northwesterly winds.

All New England: Fair and colder tonight, Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds tonight, diminishing Sunday. Weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	6	—2
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	38	38
Chicago	6	6	New York	32	32
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	14	12	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	28	28	St. Louis	18	18
Los Angeles	44	44	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	66	62	Washington	32	32

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 4.
B—Minimum Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:24 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 11:44 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Monday, 12:15 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m. Sunday

Museum Acquires Egyptian Statue

An important addition to the Egyptian Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a sandstone temple statue of Merenptah, King of Egypt, represented as Osiris, and dating from about 1220 B. C. It is the gift of the Sir Robert Mond Expedition of the Egypt Exploration Society of Great Britain, and is sent in recognition of the Museum's contribution to the Expedition.

Excavated at Armant, a few miles south of Thebes, on the west bank of the Nile, the figure is one of several lifesize Osirid statues in limestone and sandstone found on the same site. Dows Dunham, Associate Curator of the Museum's Department of Egyptian Art, says that this particular example represents the King in the traditional way of depicting Osiris, swathed in bandages, and with arms crossed on the breast. The belief was that on passing from this world the king became identified with Osiris.

Through its own joint excavation with Harvard University the Museum has acquired considerable sculpture from royal and private tombs of the Old and the Middle Kingdoms, and examples of funerary art of a later period. Hitherto, however, it has been able to show no worthy example of the decorative sculpture prevalent during the Egyptian Empire. The Osiris figure is therefore a very welcome gift.

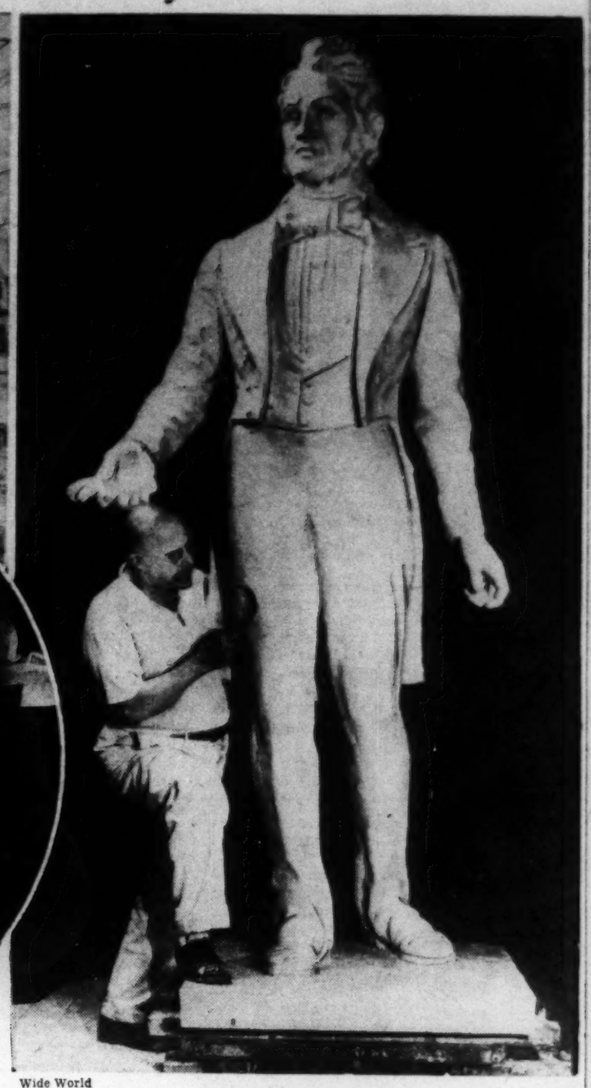
Harvard Man Honored

Dean Joseph Hudnut, of the Faculty of Design of Harvard University, has been appointed professional adviser by the Smithsonian Gallery of Art Commission to conduct a national open competition this year to select an architect for the proposed Smithsonian Gallery of Art to be built in Washington, D. C. The new gallery probably will be built on a site facing the Mall, opposite the new National Gallery, which is now under construction.

Bay State Joins in Tribute to Goodyear

Goodyear Home
In Woburn, Mass., as it appears today. In this house Charles Goodyear is said to have discovered the rubber-vulcanizing process.

William E. Kane
Mayor of Woburn.



Wide World

Goodyear Statue
Walter Russell shown completing Goodyear statue for Akron, Ohio

William D. Goddard
Chairman, Centennial Committee

All Nation Observes Goodyear Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Feb. 4—It was common gossip on the streets of this City 100 years ago that "if you meet a fellow wearing a cap, coat, vest, and shoes made of rubber, and he has a rubber purse with no money in it . . . that is Charles Goodyear."

Today the residents of Woburn pass the old Goodyear homestead on Montvale Avenue with a considerable display of civic pride, for the house will be the focal point this month for national observances commemorating the 100th anniversary of a discovery that has propelled the rubber business into a mammoth industry.

Vulcanizing Process

In this house, according to legend, Goodyear dropped a handful of rubber mixed with sulphur upon a hot kitchen stove and watched the sticky mass retain its normal size and shape without melting. The glue-like substance was simply charred. And into the next room where Mrs. Goodyear had sat for years with unflinching faith in the visions of her husband, Goodyear rushed with mingled shouts of glee that can be summed up in the single word: "Eureka!"

For the inventor had found the method of vulcanization which was to shift the wheels of the Nation's great rubber industry into high gear, and provide the rubber-inflated wrappings for the wheels of the gigantic automobile industry.

That memorable occasion in the month of February, 1839, is being observed in festival style this month, not only in Woburn, but in New Haven, Conn., where Goodyear was born; in Springfield, Mass., where the first plant was started for vulcanizing rubber; and in Akron, Ohio, seat of the Nation's modern rubber industry.

An event of international significance will be Akron's dedication of an heroic bronze statue of Charles Goodyear in one of the City's principal plazas on Feb. 20. More than 2,000 persons are expected to witness the unveiling of the 8½-foot figure which will face the row upon row of factories that constitute a lasting monument to the tireless efforts of a man who gave his entire span of years to the discovery that has put the whole Nation on rubber tires.

Unflinching Faith

Framed in the smoke of these busy plants is the grim picture of Goodyear trudging five miles from his home to the nearest laboratory every day in order to test the development of his devices regularly. Unflinching faith in his ability to give his idea to mankind in a usable form was the pioneer's greatest asset, surmounting lack of capital and the ridicule of neighbors. But like most pioneers, whose chief satisfaction comes from toiling toward a defined goal, he saw his product become marketable, but never realized the full financial benefits of his revolutionary discovery.

In Woburn, where a school recently was named for him, the story of Goodyear is being recited to school children as an example of faith and perseverance in the face of terrific odds. Next September, the National Society of Chemical Engineers, meeting in annual convention in Boston, will lay aside one whole day to visit Woburn and revive memories of the physically frail but courageous inventor who kept his family surrounded for years by kettles, white lead, rubber, sulphur, and shellac containers while neighbors complained about "those horrible odors" emanating from the house on Montvale Avenue.

Washington Banquet

Even the National Capital will not escape the wave of Goodyear reminiscences to be given free reign at a banquet attended by prominent business and Government officials from all parts of the country.

At this banquet, the part rubber plays in the daily American routine will speak for itself. Most delegates will come to the meeting in automobiles, riding on rubber tires. The cars themselves will contain some 300 pieces of rubber for insulation purposes. Probably most delegates will walk on rubber heels. Their pencils will have rubber erasers, and if it rains, they will wear rubbers and rubber raincoats. It is quite possible the banquet floor will be inlaid with rubberized linoleum. And, well, . . . this could go on indefinitely to show that the banquet will not be without visible memorials to the man who "kept refusing to sell his process for curing rubber" until he had exhausted every means within his power to improve upon it.

Like a story book, Goodyear's travels began at New Haven, led to a little room in Greenwich Village, New York City, then to Gold Street in New York, from which he trudged five miles each day to the nearest chemical laboratory. His route from New York stopped for a while in Boston and Lynn, Mass., where he tried curing rubber before an open fire by boiling it in his wife's saucepans and roasting it in hot ashes.

Capitol Obtained

Up to that point, he had had many discouraging experiences with his rubberized goods. Life preservers melted in hot weather; rubber mail bags decomposed; clothing and caps were complete losses in summer weather. So he went on to Woburn, where the great discovery of vulcanization was made. Then came the arduous struggle to obtain financing from New York and Boston friends, who told him sharply they were "through with you and your confounded rubber."

But the process of vulcanization was too good to go begging for long. He obtained the money needed to start a factory in Springfield, Mass., from William Rider. There followed long years of litigation over patent rights. But the man could not be defeated. So today the Nation prepares to observe the realization of Daniel Webster's prophecy that Goodyear "will go down to posterity in that great class of inventors at the head of which stands Robert Fulton."

Buckley Hired By Tax Group In Economy Drive

Retention of Former State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations was announced by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director, today. Mr. Buckley will act as consultant in the Federation's drive to slice appropriations when the Legislature considers Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $195,000,000 biennial budget.

Mr. Buckley, who is ranked high in Massachusetts Democratic circles, especially in that group close to the Roosevelt Administration, was defeated by a close margin last November.

In speaking of Mr. Buckley's employment, Mr. MacDonald explained:

"Because of the impelling necessity for economy in government and the lessening of the tax burden, the Federation is preparing a detailed study of the budget with a view to presenting specific recommendations to the House Ways and Means Committee.

"In making this analysis, the Federation has retained Mr. Buckley as a man fully qualified by training and experience to study the cost and operation of State Government.

"The selection was made without regard to party affiliations, and with the sole objective of making every possible reasonable reduction in costs in order that cities and towns, struggling against ever mounting tax rates, will not be overwhelmed by burdens imposed by the State.

Saltonstall Moves For Investigation Of Civil Service

Governor Leverett Saltonstall today began investigation of reports that Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green has been using two men as chauffeurs who are carried on the payrolls as clerk-examiners.

The charge brought to the Governor is that Frank McCarthy and Howard Giroux are listed as clerks, and are paid clerks salaries, but that their sole duty has been to drive for the Commissioner.

In the meantime today, the Legislative Committee on State Affairs announced it will hold public hearings Feb. 24 on the measure to reorganize the Civil Service Department of the Commonwealth.

Tool Making Project For NYA Boys Announced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine was notified by Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration, that a work experience project would be opened immediately at Dexter, Maine, for 50 boys. The project will include training in the manufacture of tools and machinery at the Fay and Scott Machine Shops, which during the World War supplied American munitions plants.

Timber Owners Get Walsh Aid

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—A Massachusetts legislative committee arranged today, at the suggestion of United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, to visit Washington next week to urge easier rules for timber salvage.

Senator Walsh said he would recommend that Federal officials purchase timber from owners of small lots as it lies on the ground. Present regulations require timber to be hauled to a designated Federal receiving station or storage pond before the Government will accept it.

The Senator said this necessity worked a hardship on owners of small lots who could not afford equipment to trim and haul timber.

The salvage problem, acute since last September's hurricane flattened trees by the thousand, was discussed at Senator Walsh's home by State officials and a representative of the United States Forest Service.

The Senator took time out from the session to explain he was "amazed" that the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations had withdrawn an invitation to speak at its convention in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 10.

The Council objected to Senator Walsh's introduction in Congress of amendments to the Wagner Labor Act, but the Senator said he introduced them at the request of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and would "gladly have performed a similar service for the C. I. O. if they had asked."

Paris Rejects Duce's Demand, Official States

Daladier aide tells Boston audience France will not cede any territory to Italy.

A high official of the political party of Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, declared in Boston today that France will "continue to say 'No'" to claims of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

The French spokesman was Jacques Kayser, a Vice-President of the Radical Socialist Party, professor, journalist, and expert on foreign affairs.

Addressing a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, M. Kayser stated that if Premier Mussolini, by the manifestations of the deputies, students, and crowds, is asking for much "in order to obtain at least something, he made a mistake in regard to French sentiment and reaction."

Contrasting View

In contrast with this view, however, was the opinion of two other speakers on the Foreign Policy program, who forecast that M. Daladier and Signor Mussolini would reach a peaceful agreement by which certain rights in Africa, long desired by Italy, would be given up by France. Both agreed, however, that in the end Signor Mussolini would not demand and M. Daladier would not yield any actual French territory.

The speakers who thus saw an ultimate compromise of the Italian claims were Dr. Gaudens Megaro, author and member of the History Department of the College of the City of New York, and Robert Strausz-Hupé of New York, magazine writer, lecturer and former European representative of American financial houses.

M. Kayser took up different Italian claims which have been pressed by Premier Mussolini since the settlement at Munich, Germany, especially his claims to Djibouti, French Somaliland port which controls access to the rail line to the Ethiopian capital, and Tunisia, French North African possession which embraces an Italian population.

He explained why France "unanimously answered 'No' to these claims and would continue to answer 'No.'

Reasons for Attitude

"There are two main reasons for this attitude," he said. "One is national security. It is impossible for France to sacrifice vital interests and key positions in her Empire.

"The other is that it is impossible to permit the dictators to accumulate successes, if democracy is to resist an alignment on the authoritarian scheme. And this is the case for France."

Amiably taking a different point of view, the two American speakers argued that France and Italy both need and desire each other's friendship, and will, therefore, find a middle ground of appeasement.

Dr. Megaro, who was a research student in Italy and recently an instructor at Harvard University, went so far as to forecast that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain will help Premier Mussolini to obtain moderate concessions from France, and that in return for these concessions Italy will enter into a pact with France whereby each guarantees to aid the other against aggression from Germany.

Junior Partnership

"Great Britain, in my opinion, already has admitted Italy to a junior partnership in the Mediterranean," he told the luncheon audience. "Both France and Great Britain have been and will be willing to appease Italy in order to weaken Italy's allegiance to the Rome-Berlin axis, and in order to have a friendly Italy on their side in case of a showdown with Germany."

Dr. Megaro said France ultimately will "acquiesce by regulating the status of Italians in Tunis in some definitive manner, by offering privileges to Italy in Djibouti and on the French-owned Addis Ababa Railroad, by making some concessions to Italy on the Suez Canal (possibly by lower tolls) and some concessions in territories bordering on French and Italian colonies in Africa (rectification of frontiers)."

Regarding Spain, where the Insurgent General Francisco Franco has become the dominant figure, Dr. Megaro foresaw that Signor Mussolini would seek to obtain some of the country's vast mineral resources and also to establish a naval base in the Balearic Islands, but he did not expect Italy to obtain any Spanish territory.

Similar View

Mr. Strausz-Hupé expressed a similar view. "I do not expect Signor Mussolini to go back on his promise to withdraw troops from Sapin," he declared. "Those inclined to doubt his word should at least credit him with an elementary knowledge of history. Spaniards never have tolerated a permanent occupation of their country by foreign troops. To lose the good will of the proud Spanish people by clutching at any part of their territory would undo Mussolini's work."

Dever's Criticism Hints 1940 Drive, Saltonstall Says

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, today rejected suggestions that his criticism of Republican policies on Beacon Hill signaled the start of a campaign for Governor.

"The people of Massachusetts are not interested in any candidacy at the present time," he told Bristol County Democrats here.

Mr. Dever charged at Worcester Thursday night the Republican Administration was engaging in a "purge" of Democratic officeholders and instituting a "soak the poor" tax policy.

The statements brought from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) the comment: "I might say with a smile that the 1940 campaign seems to be starting rather early."

Track Problem Up at Readville

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today presides over a "special town meeting," called by him, in Readville, to give proponents and opponents of the proposed Readville dog-racing track an opportunity to voice their views.

The opposition is represented by several prominent citizens, clergymen, civic organizations, and the boards of trade from surrounding municipalities.

Huntington R. Chadwick, President of the Readville Greyhound Corporation, along with some property owners, represented the proponents.

Movie Vote Declines

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3 (AP)—After heated debate, the Vermont House today passed and sent to the Senate a measure to legalize movies, baseball, lectures, and concerts on the Sabbath Day, under local option. The vote was 124 to 103, compared with the 154 to 76 margin by which it was advanced previously.

Town Hall to Discuss U. S. Need of Arming

Does America need to arm? This question will be discussed at the New England Town Hall meeting Tuesday evening at the Boston City Club.

The five principal speakers will be George Fielding Eliot, author of "If War Comes"; Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard University; Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard; Dr. S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation; and Prof. Eugene A. Staley of Law and Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law, Tufts College.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last day.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon Kling. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline—
"Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. 4:28, 7:52. Also holding over "Citadel," starring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 2:35, 6, 9:20. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet, Milija Korjus.

Coolidge Corner—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe, Helen Mack and Dick Foran. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolph Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:35.

Radio—Page 11

Exeter—
"There Goes My Heart," featuring Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "The Little Damozel," with Anna Neagle and James Rennie. 2:10 5, 7:50. Tomorrow: "The Sisters," featuring Bette Davis, Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. Also "Exposed," starring Glenda Farrell and Otto Kruger.

Fenway and Paramount—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick, Robert Preston and Otto Kruger. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 11:28 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"M. G. M. Historical Mystery," Colonel Stoopnagle's "Cavalcade," Pete Smith Specialty on "Dogs," "Inside the White House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Long Shot," with Gordon Jones. 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:40, 10:30. Also "Tough Kid," with Frankie Darro. 12, 4:05, 8. Stage Show: Benny Davis and his Star Dust Revue. 1:10, 3:15, 9:15.

Repertory—
Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." Also "College Swing," with Martha Raye and Burns & Allen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen in "Letter of Introduction." Also Geo. Brent and Humphrey Bogart in "Racket Busters."

Scollay and Modern—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 630, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, and Bobby Jordan. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55, 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope.

South Station Theater—
"How Newsreels Are Made." "King Vulture." "Skating With Evelyn Chandler," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Letter of Introduction," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also the Lane Sisters in "Four Daughters." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also Fredric March in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Normandie—
"Yellow Jack," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young and Lew Ayres.

Uptown—
"Young Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver, and Nat Pendleton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Thanks for Everything," featuring Jack Haley, Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills, Community Playhouse—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Symphony Hall—
Fifteenth evening concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Rudolph Serkin, Russian pianist. First solo appearance in Boston. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of music for the Lute by Suzanne Bloch. Tapestry Gallery. Open to the public. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—World Amateur Hockey Championship—Soccer Comment

Ulland Brothers Take First And Second in Ski Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Nearly 5,000 thrilled spectators cheered the flying leap of Sigurd Ulland, of Lake Tahoe, Calif., as he broke his own official United States ski jumping distance record at Leavenworth, near here, at the 11th annual ski tournament there Jan. 29, with a graceful sweep of 249 feet over a hill that had been packed down with snow hauled from a near-by golf course earlier in the week.

Ulland won the United States championship title in Vermont last year with a jump of 245 feet, four feet under the mark he set at the Leavenworth tournament. His brother, Olaf, here from Norway to give ski instruction in Wenatchee and Leavenworth the past two years, won second place, only one point behind his champion brother, although his longest leap was only 228 feet. Jumping technique and grace are considered in addition to distance for the final point standings.

Nineteen amateur and professional jumping aces from the Northwest, British Columbia, California, and Chicago competed in the Class A tournament, and local ski authorities expressed their beliefs that a United States record was set for the percentage of jumps that went 200 feet and more. With each participant coming "over" twice, 20 jumps ranged from 200 to 249 feet, and four exhibition jumps after the official competition ranged from 224 to 243 feet.

Takes Third Place

Johnny Leeds, of the Copper Mountain, B. C., Ski Club, set the second longest distance with 242 on his second time over, but under the point system he took third place in the meet.

With less snow at Leavenworth (located at the base of the eastern slopes of the Cascades) this winter than at any time the oldest of old-timers there can recall, the annual tournament of ski jumping was dependent upon a sufficient fall of snow—and with still no snow even four days before the date set, it was decided to haul some from a near-by golf course, which, because of its protective slope, had retained several inches from an early fall. Several hundred men, with a dozen trucks and special loading machinery soon had the 1,500 foot course packed down so the little city's "big show" could take place as usual.

The tournament more than tripled the population of Leavenworth for the day. Three special trains brought about 1,300 winter sports fans from Seattle and near-by coast cities, and automobiles brought the balance from all Northcentral Washington and more distant parts of the State.

Seeking Ski Title

It may be just one of scores of ski jumping tournaments held throughout the nation each year, but for the little town of 1,400 population, the Leavenworth contest is more than just a ski affair. It is a tribute to a community that took itself by its bootstraps and climbed from comparative obscurity to national recognition by developing its latent winter sports resources. Today, there is no longer and, from a jumping standpoint, no finer hill in the United States than that created out of a nicely adaptable forest slope by the volunteer labor of a group of public spirited Leavenworth men and youths. The excellence of the Leavenworth hill is a verdict of such noted skiers as the Ulland brothers, and perhaps they should be authorities, since it was Olaf who set a world distance record a few years ago in Italy by jumping 339 feet.

Without making any fuss about it, the Leavenworth Club now has its ambition-eye upon the official national ski jumping tournament at some future time. They'll wait patiently their turn—but they want it.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

West Virginia 37, Temple 34.
Villanova 40, Geneva 38.
La Salle 32, St. Joseph (Pa.) 31.
Gettysburg 44, Lehigh 30.
Duquesne 32, Brooklyn 26.
Loyola (Chicago) 52, City College New York 27.
Butler 39, De Paul 29.
Indiana 48, Xavier 39.
Notre Dame 36, Illinois 24.
Grinnell 41, Washington (St. Louis) 30.
Drake 31, St. Louis 23.
Arkansas 46, Baylor 38.
Colorado 56, Utah State 41.
Denver 44, Utah 41.
Wyoming 35, Colorado State 30.
California 48, St. Mary's (Calif.) 33.
Stanford 56, U. C. L. A. 44.
Washington 41, Oregon State 35.
Wesleyan 50, Middlebury 45.

'Wish You Were Playing on My Team'

By a Staff Photographer

The wish is flexible in that Johnny Vander Meer (center), no-hit, no-run pitcher of Cincinnati, and Joe Cronin (left), Red Sox manager, and Jimmy Foxx (right), Red Sox first baseman and American League batting champion, would all look good on one team.

American Six Scores First Round Victory

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United States hockey team won its opening match in the World Amateur Championships last night, defeating Italy 5 to 0. The all-star American squad scored in every period, showing good team work as opposed to the Italians' individual play.

Canada, the defending champion, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary also won their opening matches in the tourney, in which the 14 competing nations are divided into groups for round-robin play. Canada defeated the Netherlands 8-0; Czechoslovakia swamped Yugoslavia 24-0; Germany beat Finland 12-1, Switzerland beat Latvia 12-0, and Hungary defeated Belgium 8-1.

Edward Nicholson of Cleveland was high scorer for the Americans with two goals, while Dick Maley of Ridley Park, Pa., had a goal and an assist.

George (Pud) Quirk of Providence, R. I., opened the scoring in the first period on a pass from Art Bogue of Detroit in the 12th minute of play. Two minutes later Nicholson pushed the puck into the net after taking Maley's pass. Maley made the score 3-0 for the United States on an unassisted play in the 18th minute.

Alan Dan of St. Paul, Minn., made the only second-period score on a long shot in the second minute. Nicholson skated alone down the rink for the final score in the 13th minute of the third period.

The Americans lined up with Edward Maki of Marquette, Mich., at goal, Spencer Wagnild of Minneapolis and Dan at defense; and Bogue, Len Saari of Detroit and Quirk on the forward line, Maley, Nicholson and Ralph Dandi of New Haven, Conn., formed the second forward line.

Ski School in National Park Has Busy Season

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—Two long slivers of slippery wood attached to one's feet are no simple problem to solve—yet approximately 1,000,000 persons in the 11 western states will have faced such a crisis this winter, and most of them successfully, too.

Yes, its skiing, of course. And how simple it looks at first glimpse. Here a graceful swooping figure swiftly speeds down a long white slope swinging and swaying with each turn to gradually slow down to an easy stop at the bottom. There across the slope is the Upski—a large open car that transports skiers 600 feet to the top of the ski run. Everything for the comfort of the skier, even soft snowbanks. Yes indeed it looks easy.

Badger Pass

To ski here at Yosemite you drive a few miles from the quiet of the valley floor—where are located the spacious Ahwahnee Hotel with its crackling fireplaces, great stone dining room and delicious meals, or the Yosemite Lodge and its comfortable warmly heated cabins,—to the 7,300-elevation of Badger Pass Ski Lodge.

Here's the center of all Yosemite's ski activity on more than 10 spectacular runs; and here is one of the most popular and most successful ski schools in the Golden West.

On the great open porch of Badger Ski Lodge perhaps an hundred or more spectators and resting skiers watch the activities of another hundred or more out on the near-by ski runs. The warm sun, the brilliance of the snow, and the color of the swank ski costumes all lend to the gaiety of the occasion.

The scene constantly changes. Those on the porch descend to the forest of up-ended skis in the snow to slip their feet in the runners and propel themselves off to one of the runs. Others come sliding in to stomp off the snow (could it be that they had fallen?) and to warm themselves before the great fireplace just inside in the circular lounge.

Thrilling Ski Center

With few exceptions, if any, Badger Pass is one of America's most popular, complete, and thrilling ski centers. The number of top-flight skiers who flock here, and who represent the Yosemite Winter Club in other meets, is proof enough.

The famed Yosemite Ski School has been turning novices into experts year after year. An interested spectator—and awkward novice myself—I thought I'd see just what it is that makes Yosemite's ski schooling superior.

Apparently there are two reasons where one would be enough. They are, first, Charles N. Proctor—who has just joined the Yosemite staff this season—director of all winter sports. He's been skiing since he was five, so he tells me, and modestly admitted he captained the Dartmouth ski team, was intercollegiate champion in jumping, down hill and slalom.

All-Around Champion

I learned later that he was all-around champion of Canada in 1927 and in '28 won a place on the Olympic team, thus becoming the second native-born American to compete in skiing for the United States. He has coached Harvard University's ski team, the White Mountain Ski Runners, and has had his own school, besides finding time to do a book entitled "Skiing."

Mr. Proctor takes over at Yosemite where Hannes Schneider, noted Austrian instructor, left off.

And the second reason for Yosemite's ski-skill is an old friend of Hannes Schneider's—Luggi Foeger, also an Austrian from St. Anton.

A ski-stylist and exponent of the Arlberg system, he brings to Yosemite the most modern and approved ski technique starting with us novices right up through to the most skillful. Every ski-class gets the benefit of Luggi's direct friendly and personal instruction. There are five other capable instructors for the two daily ski-school sessions.

"Anchored"

Now we novices see the more experienced start off from the ski-lodge with practiced nonchalance—and so we uninitiated attempt to be just as unconcerned as possible. But somehow it seems that once the skis are stepped into and properly secured that they must be anchored to the snow.

However someone mentions that "you might get off the dimes if you'd keep the skis parallel and not stand on one or the other." Good idea you think but this parallel business is easier said than done.

So out across the snow field to the nearest little rise we go doing most of the propelling with the ski poles and trying to remember all that before-the-fireplace chatter about "Christi's" and "pure stems," and oh-yes, like the keep-your-eyes-on-the-ball in golf, "keep your knees bent" adage.

Now at the foot of the knoll I chose to slide down the problem is to be nimble-footed enough to be standing atop the knoll like the man in that magazine advertisement? Somebody mentions a herring-bone climb crossing the after-shafts of the skis—but that anchored me again. Then there's the technique of sliding up to the knoll (like you would to a horse) and trying to climb by the side step method. To put it briefly, the most successful method I discovered was to put the skis over my shoulder, and carry them to the top.

There's no need going into the slide ("run" is the term) to the base of that knoll, and furthermore it actually was a lot steeper than a novice should try at first—or so I learned both from experience and afterwards as I dried myself out before that welcome fireplace.

Revelation

My first hour on skis was indeed a revelation. I mentioned to Mr. Proctor that the one hour seemed like six months and that I was sure I could write a book on it. He laughed the experienced laugh of one who hear the "first" ski gyrations of the novice who thinks "his" first experience is unique, and pulled a little pink-covered paper booklet from his pocket. "Read this in your spare time," he dared me, "and then come out on the slopes with me tomorrow."

I glanced at the cover. "Games to Play on Skis," it said. I opened it at random. First words to catch my eye were on page 23 . . . "Skiing on one leg is amusing if the skier is blindfolded; . . ." And they call that playing "games"—when one leg skiing was what I was doing all afternoon! I could still write that book!

Pointers

Seriously, however, there are a few points that should be made for novice and expert alike and that apply to skiers the world over. Worked out by Mr. Proctor and his capable staff "Ski Trail Etiquette" should be something like this:

"A skier is only as good as his worst turn. If a novice, stay on novice trails. Wear clothing that's light, repels snow and water, and fits loosely. Remember skiing requires lots of bending.

"When you feel you're losing control, stop! (Humph! Don't we all wish we could?) Most accidents occur when you're out of control.

"Respect all cries of 'track' . . . look out! If you fall get up and out of the way. Do your clowning on the sidelines. Remove all trace of 'Sitzmarks,' 'Bathtubs'—falls. (Replace your divots.) Don't try any trail until you've mastered at least one elemental turn. Don't ski alone—or on isolated trails.

"Keep ski poles well to the rear. Don't drag them, they may catch on something and throw you. Don't leave anything along the trail except to mark a dangerous spot.

"If you're a woman carry your own skis and packs. Don't complain about the cold. You may let a man pull you up from a Sitzmark—but don't just sit there till one shows up."

There were a lot more—but from an experienced-novice point of view (head in the snow bank) they're all important. But the most important item is to have a lesson or two from someone who knows how to ski before you start stemming into a "Christi" at 30 miles an hour.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Sporting Around the Hub

Springfield Gymnasts Perform Tonight

Boston will have an opportunity to view one of the most highly trained gymnastic teams in the country tonight when the Springfield College aggregation gives an exhibition under auspices of the Kiwanis Club at the Boston Y. M. C. A. The team, eighteenth developed by Coach Leslie Judd, will present 17 different exhibits, including demonstrations of work on the side horse and rings, parallel bars, and horizontal bar, as well as a program of tap dancing, juggling, tumbling, pyramid building, and comedy acting. A "Statuary of Youth" exhibit will wind up the show.

Boston College and Boston University should provide an interesting hockey game at the Arena tonight. Out of a rivalry that began in 1922 and which has seen 18 games played, the Eagles have been able to win only seven games, while 11 went to the Terriers. None was tied. Last year the teams split a two-game series.

The Boston Olympics open their two-game series with the fast-traveling Valleyfield Braves at the Garden tonight, and will play the other tilt at the same place tomorrow afternoon. This will be the last home stay for the O's during the regular home season, as they leave for Canada next week end for their last two games.

The Junior Olympics defeated Marquette of Providence, 3 to 2, at the Garden last night in the New England Amateur Hockey League competition.

A newcomer to the Boston Garden board track will be seen in the Goldon Anniversary B. A. A. Games next Saturday night in Clements Kane, Indiana University freshman, who will compete in the Lapham 1,000-yard run. Coach Billy Hayes sent word with the entry that Kane recently did 1m. 54s. for the half mile, which almost equals the best Chuck Hornbostell ever did out there.

Although his entry in the B. A. A. Games high jump has not been announced, Lester Steers of California is expected to be one of the feature athletes on the Garden program. Before coming East, Les had a 6ft. 7½in. jump in competition on the Pacific Coast.

Steers came to the Atlantic Coast by air, along with Cornelius Warmerdam, and will compete in the Millrose A. A. Games at Madison Square Garden this evening. Warmerdam has already entered the B. A. A. Games. Mel Walker, former Ohio State star, entered the meet yesterday. Walker is National A. A. U. High Jump Champion.

Speaking before the recent baseball writers' dinner, Manager Pie Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates pointed out how troublesome the Bees had been to his outfit during the historic 1938 National League flag campaign. "We played 14 one-run games with Boston last season, and six of them went into extra innings. Those Bees wore us out."

The only so-called regular on the Bees' roster who had not signed his 1939 contract was Debs Garms, who divides his time between the infield and outfield. After receiving his initial contract, the Texan wrote back to the Bees and asked for an increase, which he was given. Bob Quinn received his signed papers yesterday.

The Bees today announced receipt of the signed contract of John Dickshot, obtained from Pittsburgh in the recent trade.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Mallard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Crowd Question

LONDON—The notion of a national stadium for Britain's great national winter game, Association Football, is in the air. That, indeed, is precisely where it is destined to remain for at least another 10 years. Because the Football Association, governing body for the sport, has agreed with the proprietors of the Wembley Stadium to hold the Cup Final there for five years beyond the date when the present agreement expires, which is 1944.

Meanwhile, the F. A. and the Stadium authorities have entered into an arrangement to increase the spectator-holding capacity of the arena by 6,800 places. So when the great game of the season takes place at Wembley, April 29, there will be room for 100,517 people—45,592 sitting down, 54,925 on their feet.

News of this development comes rather as a disappointment to the football community, because some while ago there were grounds for anticipating that at least 130,000 fans would be able to watch the 1939 Final. Since statements to that effect were put forward, the Football Association has evidently decided to approach the matter cautiously. Influenced, no doubt, by the question of expense.

The idea, we were told, was to expand the Stadium gradually until it could hold a crowd of 150,000. An undertaking estimated to cost rather more than £80,000, most of which would obviously be expected to come out of the F. A.'s coffers, as the additional accommodation would be required by the Wembly authorities only when staging big soccer matches.

However, the F. A. is one of the richest sports-governing bodies in the world, and its last statement of accounts revealed a balance in hand of no less than £146,882.

One thing quite certain is that, no matter how big the Wembly Stadium (or any new national stadium, for that matter) were to be made, it would still be far, far too small to hold all the people who wish each year to see the Cup Final.

This was made quite clear as far back as 1923, the year when the present Wembly Stadium was first used for the match. The advance publicity on that occasion took the line, "Don't stay away because you think you can't get in. Come right along. There's room for all."

The sequel was the most astounding crowd scene in British sporting history. Nearly a quarter of a million would-be spectators turned up, the earlier arrivals were pushed right onto the playing pitch by inexorable pressure from behind, and, from the Press Box, when the game should have started, you could not see an inch of grass. Somehow, the arena was more or less cleared later but the game took place under great difficulties. Ever since then, admission to the Cup Final has been by ticket only.

The biggest crowd that has ever watched a football game in Britain numbered 149,547—at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in 1937, for the International match between Scotland and England. And the largest attendance at a League match is 120,000 at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, on Jan. 7 this year. That was for a clash between those great local rivals, Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic, the two clubs dominant in Scottish Soccer over a long period of years. It would not be true to say that all those 120,000 actually saw the game, for quite a number came around at half-time to ask for their money back (Scottish comedians please copy) on the score that they might just as well have been among the 30,000 who were refused admission when the gates were shut 15 minutes before the kick-off.

In England, League Football has never aroused quite that much evidence of public enthusiasm. The biggest attendance on record being a mere 82,905—at Stamford Bridge, London, in 1935.

From these figures you can deduce, quite properly, that a good deal of money is made in connection with the biggest of big-time Soccer.

Canadians Take Lead in Figure Skating Tests

TORONTO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg took a big step toward the women's title in the Biennial North American Figure Skating Championships yesterday with a performance in compulsory figures that combined assurance and grace.

The Canadian Women's Champion compiled an advantage of 861.9 to 849.1 over Joan Tozzer of Boston, the United States champion, in the school routine.

Montgomery (Bud) Wilson of Toronto, who won the Men's North American championship in 1929 and has held it ever since, was as smooth as ever in his compulsory figures and scored an aggregate of 1,027.9 to 995.3 for Robin Lee of St. Paul, Minn., the U. S. Champion.

Eugene Turner of Los Angeles and Ollie Haupt of St. Louis ranked third and fourth in the men's event each with 938.7 points.

Trailing in the women's competition in seventh, eighth and ninth places were Audrey Peppe of New York, 818.2; Polly Blodgett of Boston 808.3; and Charlotte Walther of New York, 802.

The intricate figuring of averages which follows the free skating events may change the standings.

Boston Teams Fade

Boston racquets doubles teams faltered yesterday at the Tennis and Racquet Club when four of them went out of the United States doubles title play. Robert Grant, 3d, and Clarence C. Pell, Jr., of New York defeated Oliver Ames, 2d, and H. C. Clark, 15—1, 15—2, 15—5. Grant is National singles champion. The only remaining Boston team, Charles Devens and Charles Stockton, advanced by default. They meet the Grant team in the semifinal. The other semifinalists were Malcolm Kirkbride and James Leonard of New York and Edward M. Edwards and Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia. The Kirkbride team defeated Mal Greenough and William Laughlin, Boston, 15—8, 15—2, 15—5. The Philadelphia pair defeated Gerald Henderson and Charles T. Russell, Jr., of Boston, 15—5, 15—5, 15—0.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 4, 1939

Problem No. 2111

By William B. Rice

Black 10 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

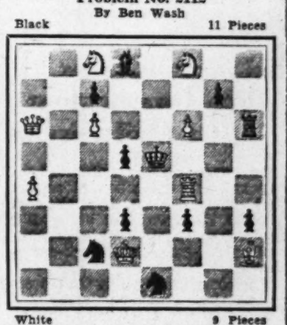
White to play and mate in two

(Hampshire Post, Sept. 20, 1912. This composer is a native of Philadelphia, and first began composing in 1911. This series of his best work is presented through the kind co-operation of E. W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2112

By Ben Wash

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(British Chess Magazine, Nov. 1902. The main variation has two surprises.)

Solutions to Problems

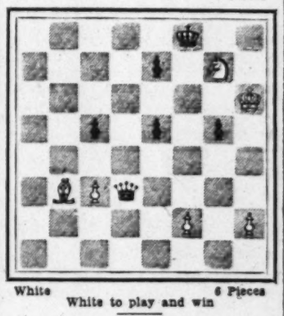
No. 2109.	P-B4ch		
No. 2110.	1. Q-R3		RxQ
	2. P-K4ch		
	1.		B-B6
	2 Q-Q3ch		
	1.		R-K6
	2. KtxQch		
	1.		P-R5
	2. P-K4ch		
	1.		———
	2. QxRch		BxP

End-Game No. 444. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-Q6 (Black); 2 RxP, P-Kt5; 3 RxR, PxQ; 4 RxQ, P-B7; 5 RxRch, K-K2, and Black won.

End-Game No. 445

By A. A. Troitzky

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

"Chess," the English periodical which has been gaining subscribers consistently, offers, in the January issue, every game played in the AVRO tournament. Since this tournament is by all odds the strongest since the 1927 New York tournament, these games form an important chapter in modern master practice. Those who would like specimen copies of this excellent magazine are invited to write Chess, Sutton Coldfield, England. The yearly subscription is 12.80.

Once again, this column has been favored with the annual report of the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club, now in its 46th year. J. C. Archer, Jr., who has won the club championship eight times, successfully defended his title. The South African championship tournament will be held in Durban during the Easter holidays.

Here is one of the victories of the winner of the recent Hastings tournament. Szabo is a young Budapest bank clerk, it is reported. He has not played in any first-class masters tournaments, but in international team competition, he has represented Hungary creditably.

Catalan Opening

Tylor	Szabo	Tylor	Szabo
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 QR-B	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KK13	19 Kt-KR3	P-QK14
3 P-KK13	B-Kt2	20 PxFep	PxP
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	21 P-B4	Kt(B2)-K14
5 PxP	KtxP	22 PxP	QxP
6 Kt-KB3	Castles	23 Kt-B3(a)	QxKtP
7 Castles	P-QB3	24 P-K5	R-K
8 P-KR3	Kt-Q2	25 Q-B	KtxKt
9 P-K4	Kt-B2	26 RxKt	Kt-K5
10 Kt-B3	P-K4	27 R-Kt3(b)	B-R3
11 B-Kt5	B-B3	28 RxP	BxR
12 BxB	QxB	29 QxB	Kt-B7
13 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	30 Q-KB	KtxPch
14 P-QR4	R-Q	31 K-R	Kt-B5
15 P-R5	Kt-B5	32 P-Q6	R-R8
16 Q-Kt2	Kt-Q3	Resigns	
17 KR-Q	B-Q2		

(a) This invites complications which work out in Black's favor.

(b) Somewhat better appears 27 R-K3, but after Kt-Kt4, White's difficulties remain, and he must lose his valuable KP at least.

This game, played in a recent match between the Newark Rice and East Orange chess clubs, shows two leading New Jersey experts adopting an old-fashioned gambit variation. The result is an interesting victory for the gambit-giver.

Moeller Attack

McCormick	Parmlee	McCormick	Parmlee
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 QxKtP	Q-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 QxQ	KtxQ
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 R-Kch	K-B(b)
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	15 B-R6ch	K-Kt
5 P-Q4	PxP	16 R-Kt5	Kt(B3)-K5
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	17 R(R)-K	P-B4
7 Kt-B3	KtxKP	18 R-K7	P-Kt3
8 Castles	BxKt	19 R-Kt7ch	K-B
9 P-Q5	Kt-K4(a)	20 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt
10 PxB	Kt2B	21 R(K)-K7	Resigns
11 Q-Q4	Kt(B5)-Q3		

(a) The usual move is 9 . . . B-B3, but Black is also in a venturesome mood.

(b) 14 . . . Kt(B3)-K5; 15 Kt-Kt5, P-B4; 16 P-B3, P-KR3; 17 Kt-R3, K-B2 offers Black good practical chances.

1939 Davis Cup Draw

NEW YORK (AP)—Australia and Japan again will be the American Zone finalists in the 1939 Davis Cup competition and Yugoslavia, Czechoslavia, Germany, France and Great Britain likely will fight it out in the European zone according to the forecasts of Walter M. Pate, captain of the United States team.

After participating in the ceremony of pairing up 27 challenging nations in the 1939 draw Feb. 3, Pate paused long enough to give a long-range rating of their strength. Yugoslavia with Franjo Puncec and Franjo Kukuljevic again seems as strong as last year according to his view. Czechoslovakia still has Ladislaus Hecht although it lost Roderich Menzel to Germany.

The German team with Henner Henkel, Menzel and George von Metaxa, the former Austrian player who replaced Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm last year, shaped up as one of the strongest. France, in the same half, has Yvon Petra, Christian Boussus and several others. Great Britain will be dangerous if Bunny Austin decides to play.

In the American Zone the same Australian squad which reached the Challenge Round again seems to be the standout but Japan may be troublesome if Jiro Yamagishi competes. The only entry in the South American Zone was Brazil, which will play the North American Zone winner.

The draw, made by Holcombe Ward, United Stats Lawn Tennis Association, follows:

North American Zone: Australia vs. Mexico; Cuba vs. Canada. Philippines and Japan first round byes.

European Zone: Upper half, second round (first round byes): Czechoslovakia vs. Norway; Belgium vs. India; Italy vs. Monaco. First round: Yugoslavia vs. Ireland; Rumania vs. Hungary. Lower half: First round: Poland vs. The Netherlands; Germany vs. Switzerland. Second round (first round byes): Sweden vs. Denmark; Great Britain vs. New Zealand; France vs. China.

U. S. Leads Net Play in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 4 (AP)—The international tennis tournament was interrupted yesterday for a team match between the United States and Jamaica, conducted along the lines of Davis Cup matches.

The United States players won all four singles encounters but the doubles matches was not finished as Donald Leahong and H. O. A. Dayes played brilliantly against Elwood Cooke of Portland, Oregon, and Hal Surface of Kansas City.

In the singles Cooke easily defeated Leahong, Jamaica's No. 1 player, 6—3, 6—0, but Surface had a stiff fight before he disposed of H. C. Nunes, 6—4, 6—4. Katharine Winthrop of Boston also met stiff resistance in the women's singles series, defeating Mrs. Loris Leyden, top-ranking Jamaican woman player, 7—5, 6—3. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston routed Mrs. O. McNair, 6—0, 6—2.

Amusements

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon., "IOLANTHE." Tues., "THE GONDOLIERS." Wed., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Thurs., "THE MIKADO." Fri., "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Sat., "PATIENCE." Feb. 13, "THE MIKADO." MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:1

A spectacular Play About America
THE AMERICAN WAY with FREDRIC MARCH (IN PERSON)
COMPANY OF 250
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$2.20

Pleasantest play in town—Cue
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
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HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

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Evs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."—Robert Benchley, New Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-2628
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Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day Monday, Feb. 13

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA. W. 48th St. Ev'gs. 8:40 $5c-$3.30
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Three Days, Starting February 11th
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and AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
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—SHORT SUBJECTS—
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COLONEL STOOPNAGLE'S "CAVALCADE"
PETE SMITH SPECIALTY ON "DOGS"
"INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE"
MICKEY MOUSE COLOR CARTOON
VYVYAN DONNER'S "FASHIONS"
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'SWEETHEARTS' In Gorgeous Technicolor
Also: 'THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS'

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"JESSE JAMES" in TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER • HENRY FONDA
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2 MAJOR FEATURES

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Luise Rainer — Fernand Gravet
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Lucille Ball
"NEXT TIME I MARRY"

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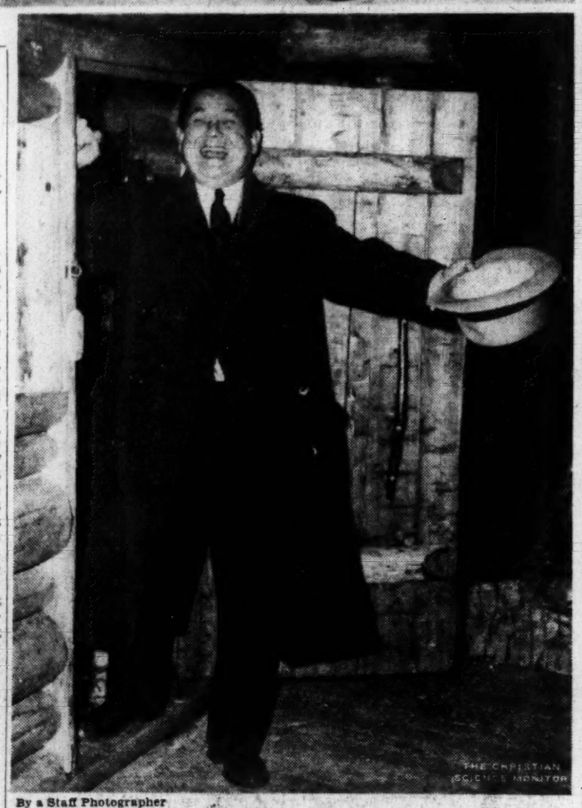

By a Staff Photographer

Chief Needahbeh of the Penobscots

The Chief (lower picture) is Master of Ceremonies at the show. Upper picture shows three Maine guides and designer of the stage layout for "Vacationland"; Klir Beck (in rear, left) putting up a section of the exhibit.

Research Group Seeks Economy In Government

(Continued from Page 1)

looked over the nation's leading governmental research men. There was Lent Upson in Detroit, Carl Herbert in St. Paul, Herman Loeffler in Boston, Calvin Skinner in Cincinnati, Carter Atkins in St. Louis, to name only a few. The field finally narrowed, and after due conferences, Mr. Atkins left the post he had occupied in St. Louis for 16 years and moved to Hartford.

A tall thin man of quiet demeanor, Carter Atkins is far from being the fidgity, cross, meticulous efficiency man of song and story. He is not given to wild statements, or abusive attacks on officials, but, rather, tries to work out governmental problems through application of his own specialized training, plus a close knowledge of what is being done along similar lines in other communities.

He has promised no overnight change. Such things come only after months of study, weeks of report preparing and, sometimes, years of consideration by officials and public.

But Hartford businessmen are getting some satisfaction from knowing that the wheels are in motion.

Soviet Fire Boat, Frozen to Ways, Is Launched Late

EAST BOOTHBAY, Maine, Feb. 3 (AP)—Blocks and tackles came into play today to launch the Dozorny, $140,000 fire boat built at the Rice Brothers Shipyard here for the Soviet Government.

The vessel refused to move from frozen grease on its launching ways after the blocks had been removed. A steam line was used to melt the grease. Tackles finally pulled the boat free two hours after the scheduled launching time.

The boat has four fire guns with a capacity of 10,000 gallons of water a minute. The craft eventually will be shipped by steamer by way of the Panama Canal to Vladivostok.

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Loon Call by Indian Opens Sportsmen's and Boat Show

Chief Needahbeh of the Penobscots cupped his hands and the call of the loon echoed through Grand Hal in Mechanics Building. This was the signal marking the official opening this noon of the annual Sportsmen's and Boat Show, an "out doors brought indoors" which will continue through next Sunday.

The Penobscot Chief, gorgeous in a jacket crocheted from fishing lines in 19 colors and requiring, he says, more than 100,000 stitches, is Master of Ceremonies at the big show and official announcer at the contests in the big pool in Grand Hall—the log-rolling contests and the punting jousts on logs and in canoes, and the tries for distance by the devotees of casting.

The crowd pouring into the main entrance came upon neighbors from the North in the way of live raccoons and foxes; then swung into a maze of corridors of cabin cruisers, sail boats, and everything that floats in a complete boat exhibit. In this section are displayed all sorts of accessories, motors, lubricants, life belts, and jackets.

Nearby, to the right of the boats, is the wild life exhibit set up by the New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game. In attractively designed "natural" settings are displayed pheasants, deer, foxes, and beavers. Other sectional exhibits include those of New Brunswick, Vermont, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and Massachusetts display.

Camping and camp equipment can be found on all sides—even to trailers, and for winter travelers, cars equipped with ski racks. Hudson Bay "point" blankets and other weaves are on display with footwear for woods and stream.

The exhibits are sufficiently varied to claim the attention of all visitors. Youngsters will find an amazing toy—and their elders a warning—in a miniature pond in which a motorboat "takes on gas." There is a sudden flash as flames sweep the cockpit. Lux Fire Equipment comes to the rescue and smothers the blaze.

Many of the booths are of elaborate construction. Firs and birches, field stone and moss have made the settings look as though real woods had been freighted down to Boston. This is made even more convincing in the attire of the guides and others staffing the exhibits. "Correct wear" apparently consists of blanket coats and gaudy checked wool shirts, heavy woolen socks and Barker boots, or the all-leather woods boot. It's all something for the city man—and his family—to see and then try out next summer.

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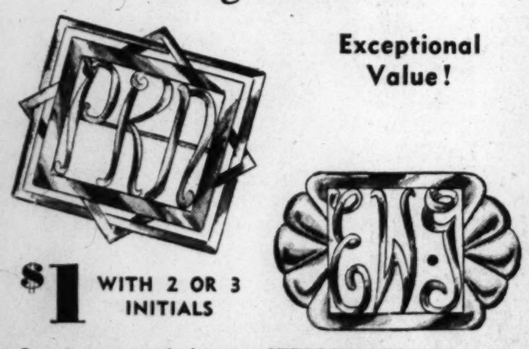
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Order by mail or phone. Write Filene's or call HUBbard 4250 any night 'til 9 P. M.
BOSTON

Upward Trend Is Shown In Brookline Building

Brookline's building program of private homes continued its upward swing last month, according to the report of Building Commissioner Thomas J. Moran with his announcement yesterday of 23 permits issued in January for new construction at a cost of $471,500.

The projects include six brick and stone apartment blocks estimated to cost $180,000, eight wood and frame single homes at $123,500 and adjacent garages as well as other new structures. In addition two municipal buildings, a new fire station costing $104,000 and a water storage tank at $40,000, were started.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Week, Feb. 27 to March 4, inc., WBRK, 1310kc.

Many Sailings Mark Week End At Boston Port

Week-End Sailings

Deep-water passenger liners lead the Port of Boston marine parade for this week end, three big vessels being due to move in or out of port, all a part of the fleet of 28 craft of many kinds arriving or leaving over the week end.

First of the three was the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships, arriving this morning from Halifax, to embark about 100 passengers for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica. This afternoon the steamer Veendam, flying the flag of The Netherlands, sails for Plymouth, Cologne and Rotterdam, and later in the day the white cruise ship Carinthia of the Cunard White Star is due from Liverpool and Belfast.

Sailing on the Lady Somers were C. M. Spencer, of Reading, Mass., President of the Home Savings Bank, with Mrs. Spencer; William A. Peckham, of Newport, R. I., lawyer and head of the Republican Party in Newport, with Mrs. Peckham; E. P. Roberts of Concord, N. H., President of the New Hampshire Savings Bank.

The Veendam came here from New York Thursday, to load grain for Rotterdam, and picked up a few passengers before sailing this afternoon. The Carinthia is making its first trip to Boston this season, and leaves New York Feb. 11, for a cruise of 19,600 miles to the east coast of South America, across to South Africa and back to New York, returning in May. Capt. A. C. Greig is skipper of the Carinthia, succeeding Capt. P. A. Murchie, retired.

Monday the Furness liner Nova Scotia is due in from Liverpool, via St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.

Man Power Aids Horsepower

By a Staff Artist

Episode of New England Winter

Driver of "baby" car this morning got "around the corner" in the deep slush by taking his weight from behind the wheel and putting it behind the car—leaving a small boy to attend to the steering as the spinning wheels took hold again.

Around the Corner—

Babes in the Snow—In the cold, gray light of dawn this morning a diminutive car came to a slithering stop in the deep slush in Medfield. Having done its duty nobly through the storm, on cleared highways, it now laid back, waiting so to speak, with spinning wheels for its driver to do something about it.

Larger cars, probably, would rely on chains, but "baby" vehicles are not above accepting a helping hand.

In this case the owner splashed out—and a small boy riding with him took his place at the wheel—with some alacrity, needless to say. A shoulder was applied to the spare tire at the rear. The wheels spun again—and then, with the major load removed, and with a heave behind, the little car gave a squelching lurch and plowed out into the clear.

Last night one of the "babies" out Dover way learned to walk by itself, in a manner of speaking, when its owner stepped out, leaving the rear wheels spinning slowly and trusting the front ones to stay in the ruts as he used a little manpower to get the lightened vehicle moving again. It responded quickly and he made a quick dash for the driver's seat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Express?—Sharon, with its nice, new railroad station, definitely does not regard itself as a flag stop. Certainly not. Even the Comet stops there—which gives it something of a reputation for importance.

It was rather a blow, therefore, for the 50-odd commuters waiting on the platform this morning for the Boston-bound 6:44, when the train hove in sight in good time—but immediately began to heave out of sight again in the direction of Boston.

Consternation reigned for a few moments—until with much puffing at the front end the cars rolled back again.

There was no official announcement, but the general feeling was that the engineer had forgotten on which schedule he was running.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price America?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Government"; Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, N.Y., guest	Sport reports	Children's program ....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	"Southwestern Stars";		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together" ..
5:45 The Boston Hour..	variety program		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together" ..
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Network talk	Music; comment	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"....	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra..
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"....	Boys; chorus; orch.	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"...	"Lives of Great Men"..	"Impressions"	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"...	"Castilla Twins"	"20th Century Music"...	Gypsy Orchestra .....
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Col. F. C. Harrington..	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Symphonic Strings" ...	"Pinafore," by Beacon
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	"Ink Spots"; quartet..	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	"Symphonic Strings" ...	Light Opera Company.
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; drama-	Fred Waring and His	Justice Ferdinand Pe-	Boston Olympics-Valley-
8:45 questions; answers	tization	Pennsylvanians	cora: 'American Ideals'	field hockey game .....
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Boston Olympics-Valley-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	field hockey game .....
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Valley-
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy..	Jenkins' Orch.; guest	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	field hockey game .....
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Millrose Games	Millrose Games	Boston Olympics-Valley-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	field hockey game .....
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	nini, conductor	Millrose Games	Millrose Games	Olympics-Valleyfield ....
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Weather; news ...	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	'Front Page Drama" ...
11:15 Sports; music ...	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Millrose Games; Special
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	2-3 Mile Race .....
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End" .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	.....
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	.....
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:15 Loft"; news ...	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service .....
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra .....
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist.	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra .....
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service .....
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service .....
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing..	tist Church service..	Morning Hymns .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program .....
11:15 Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service.	tist Church service..	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel Service.	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	quartet	Temple Israel Service.	tist Church service..	The Italian Hour .....
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour .....
12:15 "Male and Female"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour .....
12:30 "Male and Female"	conductor; Henrietta	University of Chicago	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour .....
12:45 "Kennel Time"	Schumann, pianist	Round Table	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour .....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Walter	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano soloist	Hampden in Bulwer-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Canada's Salute to	Lytton's historical	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 World Fair	drama, "Richelieu"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 "Americans All—	'Magic Key': Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15 Immigrants All"	Or., Frank Black, con-	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music .	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 Community Fund;	ductor; Marjorie Law-	Barry McKinley, songs	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 talk; music	rence, soprano; comedy	"Fables in Verse".....	News Service	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Concert Band; cornet	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music.....	Boston Olympics-Valley-
3:15 Symphony Orches-	soloist; talk	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	field hockey game .....
3:30 tra; Georges	News; talk	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	"People's Rally"	Boston Olympics-Valley-
3:45 Enesco, conductor	M. Spitalny's Orchestra.	"Chats About Dogs"...	"Peoples' Rally"	field hockey game .....
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Valley-
4:15 Symphony Orches-	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	field hockey game .....
4:30 tra; Georges	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Valley-
4:45 Enesco, conductor	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	field hockey game .....
5:00 Studio speaker	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Jost Dogs"	ditions	skit with music.....	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 Al the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch..	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstreis .....
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor .	variety program	Gospel songs .....
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk..	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization .....
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Leo Reisman's Orch..	Dramatization .....
7:00 'People's Platform';	Henry A. Wallace, talk	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	"Classical Album" ....
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor .	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Classical Album" ....
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	Harry Owens' Orchestra	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	Harry Owens' Orchestra	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:00 'This Is New York':	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 Theresa Helburn	chestra, Rudolph Ring-	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	Air"; "The Chain Store	Manana .....
8:30 in sketch; Arthur	wall, conductor; Glenn	othy Lamour; Barbara	Tax"; Sen. Logan, Ky.;	"Cottage Hawaiians" ..
8:45 Murray; orchestra	Darwin, baritone	Stanwyck, guest	Rep. Celler; others..	Education speaker ....
9:00 Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power, Ida Lu-	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symphony	pino in dramatization..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatiaztions .....
9:30 Orchestra; Rich-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 ard Crooks, tenor	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting ....
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Ronald	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:15 Variety Program.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Colman; Lawrence Tib-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	bett; Carole Lombard;	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
10:45 "Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Cary Grant; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour .....
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music.	News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Breed Walker, news....
11:15 Jack Denny's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Van Alexander's Orch..	"Day's End" .....
11:30 Archie Bleyer's or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Or...	Bruins-Chicago hockey .	Skeets Talbert's Orch..
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Or...	Van Alexander's Orch..	Skeets Talbert's Orch..

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	"David Harum"; sketch.	Studio Interview	"Music That Soothes"...
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs.....
11:30 "Big Sister"; play..	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"...	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"The Road of Life".....	"Theater Club"	News commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs....	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	"Mountaineers" .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ...	fuss' Orchestra	Yankee News Service...	Women's club news.....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Farm Radio News.....	"Accordiana"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue" ..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"...	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"...	Community Fund .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Betty and Bob".....	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, songs....	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter".....	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Community Fund	Piano soloist	World Events .....
2:45 the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale .	"Treasures in Melody"...	Soprano recital .....
3:00 Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports .....
3:15 Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports .....
3:30 Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond....	"Pepper Young".....	"Cats and the Fiddle"...	Sport reports .....
3:45 Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores".....	Lee Grant's Orchestra...
4:15 C. Hector's Orch..	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch....	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	Wayne and Dick, songs..	Sport reports .....
4:45 "Piano Parade" ...	"Club Matinee"; news...	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	'Musical Early Edition'..	Sport reports .....
5:00 Paris Fashions	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
5:15 The Boston Hour...	"Terry and the Pirates"...	"Your Family"; drama..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Children's Corner".....	Children's program .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music...	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk..	Studio speakers	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous..	"On the Mall"	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news....	Sportsmen's Show	"The Johnson Family"...	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra..
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill.....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Eddie Cantor: va-	"Campus Chatter".....	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.....
7:45 riety program	"Pine Tree Troubadours"	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan" .....
8:00 "Cavalcade of	"Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan" .....
8:15 America"; drama..	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	vocalists; orchestra	"Princess of Song".....
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Jacques Renard's Orch..	Breed Walker, news....
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch..	"The Philharmonians"
9:00 Bobi. Montgomery;	"Now and Then"; Gor-	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Jerry Baker, songs.....
9:15 Josephine Hutchin-	don Jenkins' Orchestra.	tra; D. Thompson	"National Academy" ...	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 son in "Count of	Two Westminster College	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour .....
9:45 Monte Cristo"	Choirs; orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False".....	Marek Weber's Orch..	George Hamilton's Or...	Amateur hour .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False".....	soloists; quartet	George Hamilton's Or...	Amateur hour .....
10:30 Columbia Workshop:	National Forum: Sec.	Wisconsin Alumni Asso-	"Pageant of Melody"...	Russell Byrd's Orch....
10:45 dramatization	Harold L. Ickes	ciation; speakers	Attilio Baggiore, tenor.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music...	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.....
11:15 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Julie Winta' Orchestra..
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	"Day's End" .....

Bruckner to Ravel

The Arts in Boston

Dr. Koussevitzky again demonstrated his gift for program making in arranging the list for this week's Boston Symphony concerts, the fifteenth pair of the season. It consists of two works, Bruckner's Eighth Symphony, in C minor, and Ravel's orchestration of Moussorgsky's piano pieces, entitled "Pictures at an Exhibition." Thus it sets the naïveté of Bruckner, the peasant, against the sophistication of Ravel, the product of the most civilized society in the world; with the genius of Moussorgsky, the cultivated musician of the people, to tie them together.

The combination proved very successful at yesterday's concert. Bruckner appears to be making his way with Boston audiences. No doubt the propaganda for him has had its effect; but without question his music has a strong direct appeal to many listeners. It is not difficult to understand why it should, especially at this period of enthusiasm for Wagner, who was Bruckner's chief admiration. Many of Bruckner's themes are salient, his writing is clear and his structure solid. In this Eighth Symphony there are some lovely pages, particularly in the Adagio.

To some of us it seems a pity that Bruckner did not add to his creative gift the capacity for self-criticism, which might have enabled him to make his works even more acceptable. With that capacity, he might have restrained his emotion, controlled his tendency to loquaciousness, tempered his climaxes, evaded the suspicion of banality and fustian.

The performance yesterday may well have made new converts to the Bruckner fold. It was magnificent in its sonority and its expressiveness. It is doubtful if anywhere else in the world so fine a report of Bruckner's symphony could be made today.

Ravel's wit, added to Moussorgsky's humor, makes the "Pictures" pleasant to listen to, especially after such a substantial number as the Bruckner. Moussorgsky of course was enjoying himself when he wrote these piano pieces, and Ravel could have found nothing here to become solemn over. But when was Ravel serious? At the opposite cultural extreme from Bruckner, he tended if anything to be superficial. His technique was brilliant, but his music is not profound.

It is interesting therefore to watch the building up of his climax for the Great Gate at Kiev. Whereas Bruckner in all sincerity allowed himself to be carried away by his emotion, Ravel devoted his technical powers to the construction of a crashing conclusion. In other words, he sacrificed Gallic restraint to make an effect.

L. A. S.

Ruth Draper has cancelled her engagement at the Plymouth. As a result, the only theater in town open next week will be the Copley, with its Federal Theater production of Macbeth.

WPA Records Church History

More than 20,000 letters, documents, diaries, church records, and other manuscripts in the Massachusetts Diocesan Library at 1 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, are classified and listed in a new publication of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA. The title is "Description of the Manuscript Collections Held by the Massachusetts Diocesan Library in Boston."

Copies of the list are being sent to all Episcopal Bishops in the United States and to all churches in the Diocese of Massachusetts, as well as to the larger libraries and historical societies in this country.

The volume includes a history of the Diocese, an outline of the growth of the library, biographical sketches of the various Bishops, and other data.

The Diocese of Massachusetts, the book records, was officially organized in 1784 at a convention held in Boston. Until the Revolutionary War, the colonial Episcopal churches had been established and maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in London. At the time of the Revolution, however, the ties with the mother country were severed. The Rev. Edward Bass became the first Bishop of Massachusetts in 1797.

In 1810 the Diocese included churches in Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, but these other States withdrew around 1845, according to the records. In 1901 a separate Diocese of Western Massachusetts was set up, with headquarters in Springfield.

Among the developments which may be traced through the documents is the controversy which caused King's Chapel to withdraw from the organization and to establish the first Unitarian church in America.

The completion of this volume by the Massachusetts Manuscript Division is one of many activities of the Historical Records Survey, which was established in 1936. Its work has been warmly commended by the American Historical Association, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Survey has been instrumental in bringing to light many documents of rare historical value heretofore generally believed to be no longer in existence. Its field workers did much to help restore and preserve valuable town and county records following the September hurricane in Massachusetts. Thousands of sheets of paper were rescued from flooded vaults and dried.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Feb. 6

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station WIXAL

For Sunday, Feb. 5

(11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—The W1XAL Transcription Library.
2:30 p. m.—"A Program for World Economic Policy"; Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday afternoon meditation: Rev. Charles S. Reidt, First Congregational Church, Waltham.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges: University of Florida.
6:00 p. m.—W1XAL Bulletin Board: Message.

For Monday, Feb. 6

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: "Highlights of Scientific Progress," by editors of the Technology Review.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: "Transmission and Reception," Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Special musical program for Latin America (11.73mc).

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est): 600,000
Previous day: 542,770
1939 volume to date: 77,900,000
1938 volume to date: 34,500,000

Leading Issues Up Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The stock market got back into a rallying stride today and leading issues posted advances running to 2 or more points.

Steels pointed the way for the comeback, with utilities, rails, motors, aircrafts, coppers and specialties not far behind. Activity was a bit more pronounced than in recent sessions. Prices were around the best in the final hour.

The notable drying up of selling in Friday's dealings, smallest for a full day since Sept. 22, inspired some of the buying, brokers said. The market appeared to be less sensitive to the Washington row over international policies and the European scene presented nothing of a startling nature. The business picture was still viewed as moderately constructive.

Prominent share gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Public Service of N. J., Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, and General Electric.

Bonds Advance

Rail and public utility bonds continued to climb today, extending the market's recovery from its recent decline.

Corporate issues which had been most heavily sold in the January slump headed the forward march and some scored gains ranging to a point or more. Buyers had to bid prices up to get orders filled in most of the active gainers.

Bond men suggested hopes for spring business improvement probably played a major role in the buying in the lower-rated issues, which usually move with the shifts of corporate earning power. At the same time investment circles continued to put more favorable construction on Washington developments in the rail and power fields. Wall Street for some time has been hopeful of rail-aid legislation at this session of Congress.

Among the more prominent issues in the advance were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Great Northern 4s of 1946, Illinois Central 4¾s, Illinois Central 5s of 1968, Southern Railway 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

U. S. Treasury issues held in a narrow range, with some off a shade. Rome 6½s lost a little ground in a mixed foreign loan list.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Jan. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended January 28, largely because of advancing prices of livestock, fruits, and vegetables, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 76.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.3 per cent below a month ago and 4.5 per cent below a year ago.

The farm products group registered an advance of 0.6 per cent during the week. Textile products and building materials rose 0.3 per cent.

Average prices of raw materials advanced 0.4 per cent.

	Jan. 28, 1939	Jan. 21, 1939	Jan. 29, 1938	Jan. 30, 1937
All commodities	76.7	76.6	80.3	85.4
Farm products	67.3	66.9	70.8	91.4
Foods	71.2	71.3	74.6	86.9
Hides & leath'r prds	93.3	93.8	96.3	102.8
Textile products	65.6	65.4	68.9	76.9
Fuel & Lgt'g mate'l's	73.4	73.6	79.0	77.0
Metals and metal products	94.5	94.5	96.3	90.7
Building materials	89.4	89.1	91.8	91.3
Chemicals & drugs	76.1	76.3	79.2	87.6
Housefurnishing goods	87.2	87.2	90.7	85.8
Miscellaneous	73.0	73.0	75.2	75.7
Raw materials	70.7	70.4	74.1	88.0
Semimanufactured articles	74.7	74.8	77.0	85.4
Finished products	80.2	80.3	84.1	84.6
All commodities other than farm products	78.8	78.8	82.4	84.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	83.5	83.2

Inland Steel Net Equals $3.12 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for 1938 of $4,916,203, after all deductions, subject to final audit. This was equal to $3.12 a share on 1,577,005 shares of capital stock outstanding, and compared with 1937 net income of $12,665,317, equal to $8.05 a share.

For the final three months of 1938, net income was $1,759,785, after all reductions, compared with $867,570 net in the final 1937 quarter.

The company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record February 14. The dividend equalled that paid in the preceding quarter.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: A great many people who reduced their holdings recently as a precautionary measure against Reichsführer Hitler's speech are probably still without stocks. Hence, our reason for believing that a week or 10 days seem likely to elapse before the replacement demand for stocks anticipated by us shows signs of being satisfied.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Hides: Technically, the futures market is only in fair condition due to the rather large speculative position in March which must be liquidated shortly. Rubber: An irregular upward trend is expected. Cocoa: Broadening activity and higher prices were seen in cocoa during the last few days, with general opinion crystallizing that tight spot position is in prospect, influencing heavy purchases by manufacturers. With marketing of principal crops nearing completion, likelihood is that pressure on advances will lighten perceptibly during the next few weeks.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
51½	35	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Feb 3
121¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	39½	Acme Steel (1)	2	40½	39½	39½	Jan 31
11	8¾	Adams Exp (.20e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
21½	19¾	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 3
27½	24½	Addressog (1.40)	1	25	25	25	Feb 3
65¾	54¾	Air Reduction (1a)	2	58¾	58½	58¾	+1
1¾	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
16	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany (3%)	3	1	1	1	
12¾	8¼	Alleghany pf xw	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14¾	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	10	10	10	Feb 1
18¾	13¼	Allegheny pr pf	9	13¾	13	13¾	— ⅜
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	Jan 31
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	171½	171	171½	
13¼	11¼	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 26
13¾	11¼	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
11¾	8¾	Allied Stores	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	Feb 3
48¾	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	4	41½	41	41¾	+ ⅝
19¾	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	18	18	18	Feb 3
3¾	1½	Amal Leather	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	4	65	64	64	+1½
24¼	20	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	8	20	19¾	20	
17¾	13½	Am Bank Note (.10g)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 1
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	7	47½	45	47½	+2½
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	11	95	94½	95	
177	174¾	Am Can pf (7)	1	176¾	176¾	176¾	Feb 1
38	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	4	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1⅛
56	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	48½	44¾	44¾	Feb 1
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	7	21	21	21	+ ⅛
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117½	116¾	116¾	Feb 1
7⅝	6¼	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
11½	9¼	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9	9	9	Feb 2
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5½	5¼	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅜	2¾	Am & For Power	2	3½	3¼	3½	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	+ ¾
19¾	16¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	13¾	14	Feb 3
5¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	4	34¼	34	34	Feb 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
1⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 2
18¾	14½	Am Ice pf	1	16	16	16	+ ½
7¾	6	Am International	6	6¾	6½	6¾	— ¼
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	5	28½	28	28	
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	4	70	69	69	Feb 3
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 31
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
67⅜	58⅜	Am Power & Lt	79	63¾	61¼	61½	
45¼	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	9	45⅞	43½	45	+1⅛
40	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	37	40⅜	38¾	39½	+ ¾
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	26	16¼	15⅞	16	
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	8	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ½
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
15	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	5	15	15	15	+ ½
20	16½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	8	44⅞	44¼	44¾	+ ⅞
134	131	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 28
64	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	10	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	— ⅜
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
91⅛	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89½	88½	88½	Feb 3
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 31
156⅝	149¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	157¼	156½	156½	
87½	80¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85½	85	85½	+ ½
89⅜	83¼	Am Tob B (5)	94	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¾
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	Feb 3
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	26	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
88	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	90	88	90	+2
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 2
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	39	39	39	Feb 3
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30½	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	58	29⅝	28¾	29	+ ⅝
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	Feb 2
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 2
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
2¼	1¾	A P W Paper	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
103¼	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101½	Feb 2
6¼	5	Armour Ill	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	6	50¼	50	50¼	Feb 3
11	9¾	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 3
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33½	Associates Inv (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 1
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	17	36¾	35	36¼	+ ⅞
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	11	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
15	11	Atl G & W Ind pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 1
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	4	63	62½	62½	Feb 2
6½	5	Atlas Tack	11	6	5½	6	Jan 31
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	2⅝	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 2
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22½	22½	—1
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	Feb 3
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 3
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	6	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb 3
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	122	122	122	Feb 2
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8	8	8	
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	28	26⅜	25	26	+ ½
20	18⅜	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ½
58	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	53	52½	53	+ ⅞
80	60¼	Beth Steel	64	69	67½	68	+1¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 3
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114	+1
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 1
22½	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	Feb 3
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	3	28½	28¾	28⅜	+ ¼
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Feb 3
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 1
18¼	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	31	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	6	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅜
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 30
27	24	Bower Roll B (⅛g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
7⅝	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	12	25¼	25	25	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	+1½
44¾	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	Feb 3
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 2
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 3
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	38	38	38	+ ½
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	4	18½	18	18	
33½	31½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33½	33¼	33½	Feb 1
13⅜	10⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11	11½	Feb 2
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 3
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	28⅜	28½	28½	Feb 2
14⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
18¾	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	3	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2	2½	Feb 3
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	Feb 3
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	10½	10½	10½	
17¼	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 3
18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 3
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 2
2¼	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	12	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
8¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32½	31⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	2	32	32	32	Feb 3
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 28
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Feb 3
3⅞	3½	Carriers & Gn (.08g)	2	3¾	3¼	3¾	Feb 2
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	86½	86½	86½	+2
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	1	43	42¾	42¾	Feb 3
107⅛	107⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 21
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	5	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb 1
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
22½	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	5	4⅝	4¼	4½	Feb 3
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
4¾	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
13	9¾	Certain-teed Prod	3	11	10¾	10¾	
30	23⅛	Champ Pap & P	2	26	26	26	
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	14	35¼	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅞
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	7	88	87½	88	Feb 3
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21	20⅝	20⅝	Feb 3
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 2
3¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 30
1	¾	Chi & N West	6	⅞	¾	¾	
3½	2¾	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 28
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	
3½	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 2
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	5	11½	11½	11½	Feb 3
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Feb 2
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	16⅛	16½	16½	Feb 3
37½	36½	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	36¾	36¼	36¼	Feb 1
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46¼	Feb 3
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 31
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 31
8½	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
14⅝	13½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 27
13½	9⅝	Childs Co	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
94	66¼	Chrysler Corp (2e)	55	73⅝	74½	73½	+1
10⅝	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅛	10	10	Feb 3
4¼	3⅛	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip (½e)	2	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅝
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb 3
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	8	55	54	55	+1⅛
39¼	32⅜	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	22	38½	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130	130	130	Feb 3
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 3
14¾	11¾	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
104	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
38½	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	28	28	28	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
17½	15½	Col Br'east A (1¼e)	2	16¼	16	16	Feb 3
16⅜	15½	Col Br'east B (1¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 31
8½	6⅝	Col Gas & El	200	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
80½	76½	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	82	79¾	82	+1½
15⅝	11	Col Plct vtc (2½% f)	3	12½	12½	12½	+1
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93 —	83½	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	+1⅛
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	3	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
107⅝	100¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jan 27
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	55½	55	55½	
109½	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12⅜	10⅜	Coml Solvents	27	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
2	1½	Com'with & South	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	
55	48¾	Com & So pf (⅝k)	21	56⅛	55½	56	+1
27½	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.80)	47	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	3	8½	8½	8½	Feb 3
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	7	26½	26	26⅛	Feb 3
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
28½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	7	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
32⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	82	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
103⅝	101¾	Consol Edison pf (8)	6	103½	103⅜	103½	
128⅜	123¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
10⅞	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	5½	5½	5½	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 3
3⅜	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 3
15	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 3
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	11	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	Cont Bak A	10	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
94¾	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	+ ⅛
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	7	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
116¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	114¾	114	114	— ⅛
10⅝	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.80a)	1	34	34	34	
4	3	Cont Motors	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
31½	26½	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
29¼	21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	80	80	80
60	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	74½	74	74½
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	18	18	18
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	118	118	118
100	Alum Co Am	125	124	124
200	Alum Ltd	21	21	21
100	Am Airlines	67	67	67
100	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Centrifugal	32	32¼	32¼
25	Am Cit P&LA (2h)	32	32	32
100	Am3CP&L w i (.34ah)	2	2	2
100	Am Ir PC&LB (.60)	24	24	24
100	Am yan B (.60)	37	36⅝	36⅝
2800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	17	16⅝	16⅝
100	Am en	25½	25½	25½
50	Am en 82 pf (2)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16¼	16	16¼
1000	Am Light & T (.30g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am Seal-Kap	⅞	⅞	⅞
8400	Am Superpow	24⅛	22⅜	24⅛
1500	Am Superpow pf	110	110	110
10	Appal El P pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	11	11	11
100	Asso G & El A	7	7	7
200	Asso G & El pf	1-32	1-32	1-32
800	Asso G&E wi war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Auto V Mach	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Avery A Sons	3⅜	3¼	3¼
600	Aviation & Tran	26⅝	26	26⅝
500	Babcock & Wil	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Baldwin Rub	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Barium Sts Stl	7	6⅞	6⅞
600	Bath Iron Yks	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Beech Aire	29¾	29½	29¾
200	Bell Aire	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Bellanca Aire (.40e	7	7	7
200	Birdsboro B Fdy	14	14	14
200	Bliss (EW)	18¾	18¾	18¾
25	Bliss & Laugh (1½g)	37	37	37
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	21¼	21	21¼
100	Bowes-Hill H 1pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Bowm-B H 2pf	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
200	Breeze Corp (.40e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	7	7	7
100	Brown Fx W (.10g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Brown Rubber	22	22	22
200	Buf NE&P 1pf (1.60)	13	13	13
100	Bunk Hill & S	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Carnegie Met	79	79	79
40	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
400	Carrier Corp	4	4	4
100	Catalin Am	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.30g)	90¾	90½	90¾
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	4½	4½	4½
25	Cen St E 7% pf	12	12	12
100	Centrif Pipe (.40)	66	66	66
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4a)	66	66	66
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅞	⅞	⅞
2000	Cities Service	50⅛	49½	50⅛
600	Cit Svc pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cit Svc pf B	82½	82	82½
50	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	81	81	81
50	Cit Svc Pr & L $6 pf	20	20	20
50	Clark Control (¼e)	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
100	Cleve El Illum (2a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cleve Tract	3	3	3
200	Club Al Uten	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Colon Develop	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Colts P F Arms (2a)	43¼	43⅛	43¼
700	Colum G&C (1.15e)	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Comwlth & o war	27	27	27
100	Comm Pub Svc (2)	27	27	27
200	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60	72	72	72
1200	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
600	Cons Mng & S (1a)	54½	54½	54½
50	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
600	Creole Pet (½a)	21¼	21¼	21¼
200	Crown C Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Crown Z Pap (1½h)	9½	9½	9½
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Cuneo-Press (1½g)	48½	48½	48½
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1½	1½
100	Dobeckmun	1	1	1
100	Domin Stl & Coal	5	5	5
100	Duro-Test 4⅓ f	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Eagle Pitch Ld	3	3	3
100	Easy Wash MB	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Econ Gro Strs (¾e)	11½	11⅛	11¼
8300	El Bond & Sh	69	66½	69
900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	62	60	62
300	El Bond&Sh $5 pf (6)	27	27	27
50	El Pow As A (.10e)	27	27	27
50	El P&L 2 pf A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Elect Share	75½	73	75½
225	Elect Sh pf (6h)	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Equity Corp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Esquire-Coron (1.20)	11⅛	11	11⅛
400	Fairchild Ave (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.10g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Ferro Enam	10	9¾	9¾
800	Fla Rock (½g)	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞
350	Fla P&L $7 pf (1.31k)	70½	68½	70½
100	Ford M Can A (1)	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
200	Frankl Ray	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Glen Alden Coal	4½	4½	4½
25	Gen All & P nv (3g)	82½	82½	82½
100	Greenf T&D	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	Grum Aire E (¾e)	19¼	18⅞	19
200	Gulf Oil (1)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Hat Corp Am B	31	30¾	31
300	Haseltine (3a)	4½	4½	4½
200	Hewitt Rub (.55e)	9	9	9
100	Hummel-Ross F	4	4	4
100	Hygrade Fd	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ill Iowa Pow	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23	22⅞	23
100	Ill Iowa Pow pr	3	3	3
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½e)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
200	Int Hyd-El pf	18¾	18	18¾
100	Int Pap & Pow war	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Inter Vitamin (.35e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Inters Hotels (.44)	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Inters Pw Del pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	IronFireMvte (1.20)	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Irving Air Ch (1a)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Jacobs (F. B.)	31¾	30	31¾
200	Jones & Lau Stl	18	18	18
100	Julian & Koke (1½e)	18	18	18
100	Kennedy's (1½g)	5	5	5
2400	Kings C Ltr pf D(6)	30½	29½	29⅝
100	Kingston prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Kiffi Lake GM (.08a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Klein Co Corp (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Krueger Brew	47½	47½	47½
100	Lake Shore M (4)	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	Lehigh C&N (.10e)	12½	12½	12½
100	Locke Stl Ch (.30g)	32¼	29½	30
2900	Lockheed Aire	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
200	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Long Is Ltg	26	25	26
50	Long Is L pf B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Marion St Shov	2	2	2
200	Mass Util Asso	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	McWill Dredg	125½	125½	125½
25	Mead John (3a)	3½	3½	3½
200	Memph N Gas (.45e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Merritt-C & S	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mesabi Iron	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Michigan G&O	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	98½	98½	98½
100	Miller Wohl	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Mississippi Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Mock J Voeh (.70e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Molybdenum	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Monroe Loan A (.20)	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Montg Ward A	13	13	13
2500	Nat Fuel G (1)	7	7	7
100	Nat Oil Prod (.90e)	75	75	75
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	5	5	5
100	Nat Refin	55¾	55¾	55¾
25	Nat Stl Car (1½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
400	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nat Un Rad	57	57	57
50	N J Zinc	73½	73½	73½
100	Newmont Min (3e)	24	24	24
100	NY&Hon Ros (3.90e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	NYC Omnibus war	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	NY Merchand (.15g)	20	20	20
60	NY Wat Ser pf	89	89	89
600	Niag Hud Pow (.40e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	57	57	57
100	Niles-Bem-P (2)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Noma Elec (.65e)	12	12	12
400	Nor Sta Pw A	30	30	30
100	Novadel-Ag (2a)	11	11	11
100	Okla Nat Gas	11½	11	11½
100	Oldetyme Dist	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29¼	29¼	29¼
150	Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
1100	Pantex Oil ven	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Prkrsbg R&R (1½g)	12	12	12
100	Pender Gr B (½e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Pennroad	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	103½	103½	103½
150	Pa Wat&Pow (1½g)	77⅛	77½	77⅛
100	Phila Co (.20g)	71⅛	71	71
75	Pepperell (2g)	58¾	58¾	58¾
600	Phoenix Sec	16½	16½	16½
100	Pierce Gov (.30e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Pioneer Gold (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.60)	57½	57½	57½
10	Pitts & Lake E (1⅔e)	102	102	102
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Pondroil & Alex	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Pratt & Lam (1)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pressed Met new	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Prud Investors	51¼	51¼	51¼
60	PS Ind $7 pr pf	30	29½	30
70	PS Ind $6 pf	42½	42¼	42½
250	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	19¼	18	19¼
400	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Read Roll Bit (.80a)	9	9	9
200	Reynolds Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Russeks F Ave	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Rustless I & S	21¾	21¾	21¾
400	Ryan Cons Pet	3½	3½	3½
100	St Lawrence	1	1	1
100	Savoy Oil	25	25	25
100	Scran-SBW pf	11	11	11
600	Segal Lock & H	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Selon Leather (.80e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Sattuck-Denn (⅛g)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
50	Sherwin W (.35g)	113	112⅛	112½
30	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Simmons Har&Pt	5	5	5
200	Sos Mfg	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	43	43	43
100	So Cal Ed pf (1½e)	29½	29½	29½
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Spencer Shoe	17½	17½	17½
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Stand Inv pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	St Pow&L	29½	29½	29½
900	Stand Stl Sng (.40e)	3	3	3
100	Sterling Brw (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Sterling Inc (.20)	6½	6½	6½
25	Steson (3B)	2½	2½	2½
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	19½	19½	19½
100	Technicolor (1e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Tenn El P 7% pf (7)	85¼	83	85¼
25	Todd Shipyds (5½e)	78	78	78
100	Tubize Chat A	31	31	31
100	Union G Can (.80)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Union Prem FS (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Unit Chem Prod	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	3	2¾	3
900	Unit Gas	11	11	11
100	Unit Gas war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1600	Unit L&P A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Unit L& P pw B	22¼	21⅞	22¼
3200	Unit L& P pf	20½	20⅛	20½
25	Unit Milk Prod (6g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Unit Shipyds B	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	80½	80	80½
120	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43	42¼	43
100	US Plywood (¾e)	14	14	14
200	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Utah P&L pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Util & Ind pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Utility Equit	51½	51½	51½
50	Util Equit pr (2e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Vneez Mex Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Waitt & Bd B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Wentworth Mfg (.20e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	West Va C & C	4½	4½	4½
200	West Air Exp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Wilson-Jones	7	6⅝	6⅞
300	Wolverine Tube	8½	8½	8½
400	Wright Harg (.40a)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Yukon Pac M	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total stock sales today, Feb. 4, estimated 100,000; year ago, 60,000 shares.

New York Curb

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
7	Ala Pow 5s '68	93½	93¼	93½
13	Ala Pow 4½s '67	87	87	87
39	Am G&E 5s 2028	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
73	Am P&L 6s 2016	101½	101½	101½
2	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
16	Ark P&L 5s '56	51	50	50¾
39	As Elec 4½s '53	35½	34¼	35¼
19	As G & E 5s '50	34¼	33	34¼
9	As G & E 5s '68	31½	31½	31½
1	As G & E 4½s '48	31¾	31⅜	31¼
3	As G & E 4½s '49	75	74¾	74¾
3	As T&T 5½s '55A	103	103	103
5	Baldw L 6s '50	109½	109½	109½
8	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	124½	124	124
5	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	90½	90½	90½
3	Birm El 4½s '68	77	76	77
5	Birming Gas 5s '59	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Can Pac 6s '42	101¼	101	101
6	Caro P&L 5s '56	100	99½	99½
3	Cen P&L 5s '56	38	37	38
16	Cen St El 5½s '54	40	39½	39½
14	Cen St El 5s '48	59¾	59	59¾
11	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	101½	101¼	101½
11	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s '56	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	74½	74	74½
1	Cities Ser 5s '58	75¾	75	75½
56	Cities Ser 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	80½	80½	80½
10	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	80½	80	80
46	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	88	87¾	88
9	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	Del Int Br 7s'52	64½	64½	64½
5	East G&F 4s'56A	76½	75½	76¼
8	Elec P&L 5s 2030	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Fed Water 5s'54	98¼	97⅞	98¼
18	Fla2P&L 5s'54	92½	92½	92½
4	Fla Pow 4s '66C	98	97	98
6	Gary F&G 5s'44 st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Gatin P 5s'56	86	86	86
1	Gen Bronze 6s '40	94½	94½	94½
2	Gen Pub S 5s'53	85	85	85
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	98¾	98¾	98¾
25	Geo Pow 5s'67	61½	61	61½
7	Geo P&L 5s '78	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	45	43	45
6	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	100	100	100
5	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	62	62	62
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	97	97¾	97¾
11	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	89½	89	89½
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	104¼	103¾	103¾
1	Ill Pow & L 6s '53	100½	100½	100½
1	Ill Pow & L 5½ '54 B	99½	99½	99½
2	Ind El 6s '47	102	101½	102
4	Ind P 6½ '53B	89¾	89½	89½
3	Ind E 5s '51 C	60½	60	60½
4	Ind Svc 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
2	Indnpls Gas 5s '52	49½	49½	49½
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	41¾	41½	41½
3	Intern Rys 6s '52	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	89	89	89
1	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	82	80½	81¾
27	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	101½	101½	101½
1	Ja-Neb L&P 5s '57	107	107	107
2	Ja P&L 4½s '58 A	40	40	40
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	106½	106	106
3	JerCen P&L 4½s '61C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	103½	103½	103½
1	Ky Util 6½s '48 D	99¼	99	99¼
19	Ky Util 5s '55 F	95	94¼	95
7	Ky Util 5s '51 H	102	102	102
1	Lake SupDP3½s'66A	110	110	110
2	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	95	95	95
6	Long Isl 6s '45	95¾	95	95¾
1	Memph P&L 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s'45A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	101	100½	100½
8	Minn P&L 4½s '78	104½	104½	104½
4	Minn P&L 5s '55	95	94	94¾
25	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	79	79	79
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Mont-Dak P 6½s '44	102½	102½	102½
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	98⅜	98	98⅜
9	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4	Neb Pw 4½s '81	97	96½	97
5	Neisner Bro 6s '48	79	78¾	79
2	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	59	57⅞	58¼
14	NEng G&E 5s '50	58¾	58½	58¾
2	NEng G&E 5s '48	58¼	57⅞	58¼
34	NEng G&E 5s '47	95¾	95¾	95¾
13	NE Pw 5½s '54	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	NEng Pw 5s '48	94½	94½	94½
1	NOrl PS 6s '49A	99½	99¾	99½
31	NOrl PS 5s '42 st	104½	104½	104½
1	NY Cen El 5½s '50	101¼	101	101¼
14	NY St E&G 4½s '80	99	98¼	99
2	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	53	53	53
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Nor West El 6s '45 st	108¼	108½	108½
5	Ogden Gas 5s '45	102¾	102½	102½
9	Okla Nat Gas 5s'48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
35	OklaNatGas 4½s'51 A	95⅝	95	95¼
13	Okla P&Wat 5s'48	82½	81¾	82½
25	Pac P&L 5s'55	93¾	93	93¼
36	Pen Con P&L 3½s'77	99¾	99¼	99¾
4	Pen-Con P&L 5s'79	99¾	99½	99¾
5	Pen El 5s '71 F	105	105	105
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '50	108½	108½	108½
1	Pen Pub S 6s '57 C	106½	106½	106½
1	Pen Pub S 5s '54 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	94	93¾	94
8	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Peo Gas L & C 4s '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Phila Elec 5½s '72	99	99	99
13	Phila Steel 8s '48	74½	73½	74½
6	Portland G&C 5s '40	82¼	81½	82¼
13	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	78¾	77½	78⅝
18	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	76½	76½	76½
10	Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	108½	108½	108½
1	Safe Har W 4½s '79	105½	105½	105½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s'67 A	104½	104½	104½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	S E P&L 6s2025 A	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	South Car Pow 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	111½	111½	111½
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	63	63	63
1	Stand G&E 6s '48cvst	63	62½	63
6	Stand G&E 6s'51	63½	62¾	63½
5	Stand G&E 6s'66	63¾	62¾	63½
20	Stand P&L 6s'57	96½	96	96
13	Tenn El P 5s'56	99½	99¼	99¼
5	Tex El S 6s'60	104¼	104	104¼
4	Tex P&L 5s'56	90¼	89½	90¼
13	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	55	54¼	55
4	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	74½	74½	74½
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Unit L&P 5½s '59	86¼	85	85½
19	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	112½	112½	112½
1	Unit2L&Rl 6s '47A	93½	93½	93½
4	Utah P&L 4½s '44	85½	85½	85½
2	Virg Pub S 6s '46	94¾	93¾	94¾
8	Virg P S 5½s'46A	90¼	89¾	90¼
10	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	77¼	77¼	77½
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	112	112	112
1	West Pa Tract 5s '60	102	101¾	101¾
11	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Wisc P&L 6s '66A	93	92¼	93
16	York Rys 5s '47 st			

New York Curb

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
3	Agri Mtg Bk 7s'46	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	Guan & Wes R 6s'58	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	Pied El 6½s'60 A	48	48	48
2	Santiago Chile 7s'49	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Terni Elec 6½s'53	48	48	48
1	Unit El Svc 7s'56	47	47	47

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Called for redemption. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (rt) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	8.44	8.46	8.43	8.46	+.02
May	8.14	8.17	8.14	8.17	+.02
July	7.84	7.88	7.84	7.88	+.03
Oct	7.49	7.50	7.48	7.48	+.01
Dec	7.50	7.52	7.49	7.49	+.01
Jan	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	+.01

Spots 9.06, up 2 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	4.78	4.80	4.78	4.79	+.01
May	4.74	4.75	4.74	4.74	..
July	4.64	4.65	4.64	4.64	..
October	4.53	4.54	4.53	4.53	..

Spots 5.15, up 2 points.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15† Util.
Net change	+1.45	+.38	+.29
Today's close†	143.55	29.98	24.35
Previ

Retail Sales Past Week Show Encouraging Upturn

Mills in Midwest Ask Reduction In Rail Grain Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Primary grain market leaders of the Middle West have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower freight rates on grain and grain products.

Mill owners in the markets—Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Leavenworth and Atchison, Kan., Omaha, Neb., and Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.—contend the present rate structure is "discriminatory and prejudicial" to them.

They want the commission to compel the railroads to establish rates under which it would be possible to ship grain from one to another of these markets for milling or other purposes and then ship the products on a single rate, instead of a combination of rates.

See Mills Damaged

Under the present rate structure, a mill owner at Omaha, in order to use grain from Kansas City and ship the products to Chicago, now must pay a combination of 6½ cents and 16 cents, or 22½ cents per 100 pounds. Under the proposed revision, the rate would be 16 cents.

Mills located in so-called interior points in the same territory now have transit, or stop-over privileges. Thus a mill at Nebraska City, Neb., for example, can obtain grain from Kansas City and ship the products to Chicago on a 16 cent rate.

S. J. Wettrick, representing the complaining mill owners, told the comrission in arguments that the "situation is not right and cannot stand."

"Something must be done about it or the mills I represent will suffer irreparable damage," he added.

Roads in Opposition

Among others who urged the commission to grant the plea of the primary markets were W. R. Scott, Kansas City Board of Trade; J. A. Kuhn, Omaha Grain Exchange, and N. K. Thomas, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Those appearing in opposition included various railroads and the Wichita and Hutchinson, Kan., Boards of Trade.

Specifically, the primary grain markets are asking:

1. Transit at Omaha on a rate of 16 cents from Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Kansas City, to Chicago, Milwaukee and related points, and on a rate of 14 cents from the same points to Peoria, Ill.

2. Transit at Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Kansas City on a rate of 16 cents from Omaha to Chicago, Milwaukee and related points, and on a rate of 14 cents from Omaha to St. Louis.

3. Transit at Minneapolis and St. Paul on a rate of 13 cents from Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., to points intermediate Chicago, Milwaukee and related gateways.

Mexican Peso Is Pegged at 20 Cents

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican peso has been pegged at approximately 20 cents by the Bank of Mexico, which announced it was buying United States dollars at 4.985 pesos and selling at 4.99.

Following expropriation of foreign-owned oil industries March 18, the bank discontinued support of the peso and it slipped from the former rate of 27.7 cents to a low point of slightly under 20 cents.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 10

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilkey Savin , Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusett Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Elected Director

Roscoe Seybold

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Mr. Seybold was formerly Vice-President and Controller of the company. Mr. Seybold is also President of the Controllers Institute of America.

Denmark's Motor, Vessel Exports Increase in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Danish exports of Diesel motors, vessels, weapons and cleaned chrysolite showed an increase during 1938 as compared with 1937.

New vessels built were valued at 55,600,000 kronor ($11,851,063), as compared with 29,000,000 kronor in the previous year. Export of firearms was more than double that of 1937. The largest increase, however, was in the case of Diesel motors—from 3,900,000 kronor in 1937 to 15,-300,000 kronor in 1938. About 23,000 tons of cleaned chrysolite was shipped abroad during the first 10 months of 1908 as compared with 18,000 tons in the same period in 1937.

Export of agricultural products have been maintained at about the 1937 level with considerable increase in the case of sugar and slight increases of butter, condensed milk, cream, grass seed and white and red cabbage seeds.

Large shipbuilding orders were responsible for additional exports to France and Chile but, compared with 1937, less was sent to England, Germany, the United States and some other countries.

Hopes High Postal's Plan Acceptable to Bondholders

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hopes are high here that the reorganization proposed for the old Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation will be found acceptable to the bondholders of Postal and the stockholders of International Telephone & Telegraph.

Background of the reorganization must be painted on a larger canvas than merely the domestic telegraph business discussed here yesterday. Included in the reorganization are transoceanic cable and radio systems reaching from China on the west to Europe on the east and Argentina on the south. The proposed new corporate set-up, somewhat complex, is a marriage of far-flung properties of both the International and the Mackay systems, and between them they go about as far as the American flag goes.

Division of Properties

First company in the new plan, "Postal Telegraph System, Inc.," is to acquire the old land-lines of the old Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation. This, naturally, is to be given to the old bondholders of Postal.

Then a "New Cable & Radio Corporation" is to be formed to own everything else involved, including the transoceanic radio and cable systems, some of them thrown in by I. T. T., some from Postal. The stock of this "New Cable, etc.," corporation is to be divided and roughly two thirds given to the International itself (not to its stockholders) and one third to the bondholders of Postal. This is natural since the properties thrown in by I. T. T. are more profitable than those thrown in from the bankrupt Mackay (Postal) system.

These properties will include the old Mackay Radio & Telepgraph corporation of Delaware, which operates radio services, mostly on the Atlantic coast, to a few points in Europe, to all of South America, and ship-to-shore; the California Mackay Corporation of the same name, which operates a radio telegram service over the Pacific to Honolulu and other points west, and ship-to-shore, and also some domestic radio telegram services.

Two Money Makers

The "New Cable & Radio Corporation" will also own the nice little property called Commercial Cables, which operates, at a profit, seven trans-Atlantic cables. Presence of this property in "New Cable & Radio Corporation" probably accounts chiefly for the fact that Postal Telegraph bond-holders will get one third its stock, though the other Mackay companies just mentioned were never very far on the black side of the income statement.

This completes the east-and-west extent of "New Cable & Radio Corporation." It goes south via All-America and SARA (Sociedad Anonima Radio Argentina) neat money-makers kindly thrown in by ITT, not by the Mackay people.

Thus the involved properties will be thrown into two systems, one, "Postal Telegraph, Inc." which will have the unprofitable landlines, is all contributed by the old Postal group; and the "New Cable & Radio Corporation" which will have all the international and radio business, thrown in by both Postal and ITT and with a better chance of making money, due to the possibilities in Commercial Cable and All-America and SARA.

All-America operates radio services over most of Central and South America and cable services running down the west coast and up to Rio. SARA is an even smaller unit of ITT's.

How Business Is Split

There were inter-change reasons for throwing All-America and SARA into "New Cable." Though ITT-owned, they have been getting half their business from the north out of the Postal land-lines and the other half, split more or less evenly, out of Mackay of California on the west and Commercial Cables on the east. Cut them off, particularly from Commercial Cables (trans-Atlantic), and tie them to Western Union, and they wouldn't get much of the business from Europe, because Western Union gets its European business mostly on a 50-50 split from the British radio and cable monopoly, and the latter wouldn't send to South America via Western Union and All-America but by its own direct system.

One more important detail. The far-flung properties of the "New Cable & Radio Corporation" are, in turn, to be divided among two subsidiaries of that corporation, which is to be merely a holding company or name-on-a-door. All the east-west-northern properties will go into a so-called "Commercial Mackay Corporation," including the Delaware and California Mackay corporations, the Federal Telegraph, now a manufacturer of radio and marine equipment, the lucrative, old-established Commercial Cables, and a quarter interest in the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, with cables to Manila, Honolulu, Shanghai, etc.

This "Commercial Mackay Corporation" will have about $8,000,000 of income bonds outstanding, and as is only fair, these will go to the old Postal bond-holders.

Becomes a Story of Radio

The southern properties contributed by ITT, All-America, and SARA will be thrown into another name-on-a-door, "All-America Sara Corporation," and as is only fair, $3,293,000 of its income debentures will go to ITT but only $1,013,000 of them to the old Postal bondholders.

The story of transoceanic telegraph business since the war, unlike that of land telegraphy told on this page yesterday, is largely a story of radio developments. The undersea cable business is in general an "established" or "mature" business, liable to little or no further expansion but, on the other hand, for reasons given below, unlikely to be contracted much from present proportions.

RCA was the first American company to break into trans-oceanic telegraphy business, catching the wire companies asleep, as usual. David Sarnoff broke into a peaceful rate structure around 1920 with a rate cut to 18 cents a word against the conference rate of 25 cents. After a slow-motion war and peace, all hands patched up the rate quarrel at 20 cents.

Mackay leased the old German Sayville wireless on Long Island about the same time from the Navy, which had taken it away from the Germans, but he didn't fix it up until 1927. In 1934 he gave up the lease on the Sayville station, having built a new and modern station for Mackay at Brentwood, Long Island. Around 1928 he bought the Federal Telegraph, which had domestic radio stations and, perhaps even more important, licenses and manufacturing patents. He expanded it into Mackay of Delaware and Mackay of California, and extended operations into the international radio field, but neither ever made much money.

Each Has Advantages Over Other

Between cable-heads like New York and London the cable has decided advantages over radio transmission. Western Union and Commercial Cables can guarantee 90-second round trip service between the floods of the New York and London Stock Exchanges. But in radio messages, now and then the air gets static in it and a letter or two gets jumbled. If they are code, this might mean the difference in transaction between buying September and October cotton, or the arbitrage opportunity might slip away by the time the operators had checked back to confirm. Moreover, the cable companies have enough cables to carry any probable peak-load; the radio companies haven't enough to guarantee immediate transmission at all peak-load hours; they are better for off-peak business. And radio, besides being a little short on accuracy, is entirely lacking in secrecy.

For messages to interior points like, for example, Budapest, however, radio is faster and safer. A cable message to that city must be transcribed in Paris, again in Switzerland, and again in Deutschoestterreich or whatever it is now called. Every transcription may mean error and takes time, and though business competitors can't see the message, bureaucrats can. While they sit and read, a couple of hours may flit. Radio, however, goes straight.

The international split on a 20-cent cable word—New York, London, or vice versa—by Commercial Cables is about 18 cents to the American company, 2 cents to the British; via Western Union or RCA it is approximately 10 cents each.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Metropolitan transport costs are apparently to be raised; the London office worker, factory worker, suburban housewife, and all who use the local services of the main line railways, underground railways or street transport services, are to be required, if official consent is obtained, to contribute their extra pennies so that the "C" stockholders of the London Transport Board may be paid their statutory guaranteed dividends, so that London Transport may be in a position to secure the necessary credit for future extensions. So that, in fact, the laws of economics may be made manifest to man.

Application is to be made for a 5 per cent increase in fares on the suburban railways. The LPTB proposes to increase fares on its railways to bring them nearer the standard rate of 1d per mile. And on rail and road services, little drops of revenue will be squeezed out of the customers by adjusting many special return rates, slack hour rates, cheap all-the-way rates, and so on. Naturally the whole thing is done with the greatest regret; "it hurts me far more than it hurts you."

Some time ago the LPTB was maintaining that if it raised fares generally it would lose revenue. Now it seems to be merely making adjustments.

Charge by Distance

It should be remembered that unlike the one price for any distance charged on American city transport systems, the British transport charges vary with the distance. This is a very important economic factor in the distribution of metropolitan populations. The further you have to travel from work to home, the higher the transport cost.

Except in so far as this higher cost is offset by lower rent, the further out your home from your work place, the bigger the transport burden. This becomes serious in some cases of slum clearance, for example, where people have been rehoused further from their work than before, and in buildings for which they are charged a higher rent than before. Evacuation of slum dwellers to new houses has in some cases led immediately to a lowering of health standards; the families had to save on food in order to pay for rent and transport.

Of course, the percentage of the Board's passengers to whom a rise in fares will be serious is probably very small, but there will be plenty who may prefer to get off a station earlier and walk rather than pay the extra. It was on such an expectation that the opinion was formed that higher rates would not yield on balance any higher revenue.

Position of Stockholders

The passenger, however, must put up with the unpleasant economic and perhaps social consequences of higher rates, because the "C" stockholders must have their dividends. I have described the financial setup of the LPTB previously in this column. Briefly the "C" stockholders correspond to the ordinary shareholders; but instead of getting what is left after the earlier stockholders have had their cut, even the "C" stockholders are put in a privileged position by the Act which formed the board.

Unless they receive 5½ per cent dividend one year in three they may apply for a receivership. In the last three years they have been paid 4 per cent, 4½ per cent, and 4 per cent. Therefore some of the "C" stockholders are gunning for the board; full rates could have been paid if wages had been cut, or renewals cut, or prices raised. So the board asked first, and for prices to be raised.

Of total receipts in the year to June 30, 1938, 94.8 per cent were from traffic, and 5.2 per cent from other sources; 76.4 per cent of total receipts were absorbed by operating expenses (wages taking the largest slice with 53.4 per cent); 15.7 per cent went in interest payments to all classes of stockholders; 7.4 per cent was used for the renewal fund. In cash figures; total traffic receipts were £30,900,000; other receipts £1,-700,000; working expenses £24,900,-000, and for renewals £2,400,000. Stockholders took £5,100,000.

Subsidy for Shipping

To give the "C" stockholders their full 5½ per cent last year, the board would have needed an extra £385,-000. Since the LPTB gets only 62 per cent of the pooled revenues of the board's own transport systems and of the suburban systems of the main line railways, the pooled receipts would have had to be £620,000 higher last year for the LPTB to have the extra cash.

Another industry in need is reaching out for help. The Chamber of Shipping has a plan for British shipping. It wants: a Government subsidy of £2,500,000 ayear for Deep Sea Tramps; Parliament should vote £5,000,000 a year for five years, not as a subsidy (you shock me) but as a Liner Defense Fund, for Deep Sea and Near Trades Liners; for Near Continental shipping the Government should get more business by insisting that Russian timber on its way to England should be carried in British ships, should look for similar ways of exercising pressure, and should provide a little cash in the hand to the tune of say £500,000.

Then there are Coasting Tramps (not to be confused with the idle bums or drifting hobo); the Government must see that the railways play fair in competition with the coasting tramp. So, brother, could you spare another £500,000 for the worthy coasting tramp? Not that we will not ask for more; there are coasting liners now, they will need a little spending money of course, but we are not sure how much, perhaps the Government would like to sign a blank check? Pardon my mentioning it, but a little financial incentive would not be amiss, my good Government, for the tankers as well.

This nice little cut off the roast is the Chamber of Shipping's idea of a plan, for which it was asked by the Government, to revive the British industry. How ungrateful of the Government if it does not accept immediately so sweetly reasonable a set of proposals!

Retail Business Rises 1 to 5 P. C. Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite stormy weather retail trade enjoyed a moderate recovery in the past week and "sentiment was generally more cheerful," said Dunn & Bradstreet, in their weekly business review.

"Blizzards virtually paralyzed business in some areas during part of the week," asserted the review, "but volume for the country as a whole expanded slightly despite this handicap.

"The year-to-year gain of 1 to 5 per cent estimated for the week compared with a decrease of 3 to 8 per cent recorded in the preceding week."

This improvement, the report pointed out, marked the first rise in retail volume over last year in four weeks.

For most wholesale markets, it continued, the week was comparatively dull "after the intense activity of preceding weeks when trade shows were in session.

"However, the lull in buying seemed to be no more than that normally anticipated for this period, and wholesalers made no change in their estimates of the volume of reorders that might be expected later this month.

"Frequent requests for fill-in winter goods gave support to the evidence that large carryover stocks were not general. Wholesalers, also were encouraged by the fact that buyers seemed satisfied with values offered and did not protest the price advances that were made.

"Despite slackening in sales during the week, wholesale volume maintained its lead of 4 to 12 per cent over a year ago."

Your Income Tax

No. 6

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

The Revenue Act of 1938 provides for only one normal tax rate, that is, 4 per cent on the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits such as the personal exemption, credit for dependents, etc. The act provides for an additional credit for the purpose of the normal tax of an earned income credit, that is, 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income." The surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income." The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4,000. The rates increase in accordance with the amount of surtax net income included in varying so-called surtax brackets. On a surtax net income of $4,000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4,000 and not in excess of $6,000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $8,000 is $80 and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6,000 and not in excess of $8,000 the rate is 5 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $180 upon a surtax net income of $8,000. The surtax on a surtax net income of $5,000,000 is $3,591,000, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $5,000,000, 75 per cent, the minimum rate, is applicable to such excess, in addition to the $3,591,000. Many taxpayers make the error of applying the maximum rate instead of the rate provided for in the bracket in which their surtax net income is included.

Following is an example of how to compute the tax on a net income of $8,500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8,500
Less personal exemption	1,000
Balance (surtax net income)	7,500
Earned income credit	850
Net income subject to normal tax	6,650
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $4,000 but not over $6,000, 4 per cent on $2,000	80
Surtax at 5 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6,000 but not over $8,000, 5 per cent on $1,500	75
Total surtax	155
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6,500	266
Total normal tax and surtax	421

Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions accompanying Form 1040 relating to the earned-income credit and surtax, as well as all other instructions thereon, before preparing their returns.

Auto Output in Week Is Well Above Year Ago

DETROIT, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ward's automotive reports today estimated the current week's output of the automobile factories at 79,410 units, compared with 89,200 last week and 51,443 this week a year ago.

General Classified

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 319, Chicago.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

"Exclusive Dealer of Robert's Oriental Delicat"
Mary's Hat Shop
"THE" Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY F. KEMP, 161 S. E. 1st St.
Urmey Hotel Bldg. MIAMI, FLA.

THE ROSE-FRANZIS GOWN SHOP
A Distinctive Costume for Every Occasion
Sportswear—Afternoon—Evening
206 S. E. First Avenue
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ALLAPATTAH CAFE
DINNERS—A LA CARTE
STEAK—CHICKEN
Open All Year
3725 N. W. 17th Avenue

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President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N.E. FIRST STREET

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing—Bead stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving. Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

You will enjoy your Breakfast, Luncheon or Dinner in the Quiet and Refined Atmosphere of the
PALM TEA ROOM
Owned and Operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry for Nineteen Years
1610 Lenox Avenue, Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603 MIAMI BEACH
Accommodations for Bridge Parties, Teas, Banquets

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Tropical Beauty Salon
MRS. JECKS, Stylist, wishes to announce MR. HOLMAN, formerly with Max Factor and Dolly Mayson, specialist in custom permanents.
3460 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Ph. 4-5686 Open Evenings by Appointment
Phone 2-1858 Member of I. M. L. H. A.

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BEAUTY SALON
WHERE INDIVIDUAL SERVICE IS GIVEN
Please telephone for appointment
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4 Miami, Fla.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MIAMI (Continued)

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1899 N. MIAMI AVENUE FR 1-974

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-5487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1451 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
4 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

P & A GARAGE INC.
(Under new ownership)
OPEN 24 HOURS
Complete Filling Station and Garage Service
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Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

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To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

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STATIONERY : BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
RULE FORMS : ENGRAVING
TOWLE
PRINTERS SERVICE
42 S. W. First St., Miami, Fla.
Phone 3-1445

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
Coral Gables, Fla.
Anna Barlor

Groceries Meats Sea Foods
Fruits Vegetables
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3028 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Free Delivery
Julius J. Beddingfield Phone 2-8712

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled
1753 Biscayne Boulevard
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
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JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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HARDWARE—PAINT
FURNITURE
7811 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-1414
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Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1ST STREET PHONE 3-2121

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

566 N. E. 77th St.
Tel. 7-3676

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
WHITE BELT DAIRY MIAMI, FLA.
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
Phone 7-2411

B. & W. ELECTRIC
HOTPOINT
RANGES—REFRIGERATORS—APPLIANCES
G-E
Commercial Refrigeration
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
AIR CONDITIONING—ROOM COOLERS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
101 W. Flagler Phone 2-7111

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 5th Street

Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
700 S. W. First Street, Miami
Norge Refrigerators, Ranges and Washers
Bendix Home Laundry Systems
Motorola and Philco Radios
Sales, Rentals and Service

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

Phone 5-4901
Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5381
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
418 71st Street, Miami Beach

LOUIS' GRILL
731 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry—Handbags
Hosiery—Accessories
Distributor of
Mary Dunhill Preparations

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

AMERICAN
Launderers — Drycleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office—21 N. Parramore Street
Branch Office—18 E. Church Street

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE
Latest Spring Millinery
We Clean and Remodel
All Types of Hats
INEZ THOMAS, Designer
2 Washington St. Arcade

TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
frocks
formal—casual
afternoon—evening
MRS. NELL HARTLEY, Mgr.
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1939
Southland Fashions
for Spring in Florida
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

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Formerly with Paramount Studios, Hollywood
DRESSMAKING - TAILORING
217½ South Rosalind Avenue
Telephone 8653

The Greeting Shop
Valentines for Your Loved Ones
Bridge Prizes, Tallies and Party Favors. Distinctive Gifts. Antiques —Lending Library
348 N. ORANGE AVENUE

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

SARASOTA (Continued)

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

Quality—Integrity—Service
437 Main Street Phone 2256

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

FOUNTAIN PENS
CLEANED REPAIRED
ADJUSTED
While You Wait
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Florida Arcade Central Ave. Ent.
also Perfumes, Gifts, Douglass Candies

INSURANCE
Protection Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. O. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Dressmaking
Hemstitching Alterations
MAE CROWDER
564 Central Ave. Phone 40-003

Look your best Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

Buffalo Cleaners, Tailors and Laundry
127 Third Street, North

Let the
PRINCESS MARTHA HOTEL BARBERS
Keep You Looking "Spic and Span"
FRED M. HARTMANN, Manager
First Ave., Cor. Fourth St. North

Concord Patio Restaurant
Concord Hotel
First St. and Second Ave. North

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Moderate Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
460 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

Riteway Shu-Fixry
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
ASF *Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired*
852 Central Ave. Phone 48-191

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
104 4th St., North Phone 5705

Select your
VALENTINES
GREETING CARDS GIFTS
at BEULAH'S
BOOK AND CARD SHOP
Lending Library Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRESH PRODUCE and
HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
386 CENTRAL AVENUE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979
Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

Sportswear Haberdashery
styles.
148 BEACH DRIVE NORTH
"Styles" for Discriminating Men

STATIONERS
PRINTERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines.
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SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EAT POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 935 5TH AVE.

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
800-806 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

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815 Florida Ave. Phone H 4625
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
ARTIST SUPPLIES

Ford—Mercury
Lincoln Zephyr
Dependable Used Cars
HOLTSINGER MOTOR CO.
1514 FLORIDA AVE. Phone M1831

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

HENDERSON Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORID.. AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC. INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cents.

2003 So. Dixie Tel. 4622

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS *and* SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 MYRTLE STREET TEL. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D McDONALD GLADYS W FRIED

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0871
8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADOLPHE'S
Special Shampoos
are good, and bring lustre and beauty to the finished culture.
621 PEACHTREE ST.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 4381
Mrs. Wendel J. Rhode, Mgr.
We Try to Please

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods
No Obligation! Reasonable Rates
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY & MUSIC
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE G. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 8780

HOWARD PATTILLO Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Harry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

SAVANNAH

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Beauty to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1909
SUNSHINE
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs
DEAL 3-5191

European Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in the advance sale. Rate 2½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and rate letter of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of printing in the Monitor's personal address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION
6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 4 GIRLS—Education French, Tutor, Music, Theatre. All included. Madame Bond, 10 R. Bringer, Paris.

FLATS TO LET
SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, all sizes or later. Apply Frau Casper-Matthis.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
PARIS (Trocadéro-Alma)—Madame Alexandre, 8 rue Presnel. Comfortable home for two paying guests, moderate terms. Telephone Pas. 70-20. Mme. Alexandre also gives French lessons.

TEACHERS
PARIS — Mademoiselle KEMBLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA
André Gino 5 Galeries Fleuries **Ladies' Hairdresser**

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat *FLORIST*
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

THE HAGUE
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meteet-Smids Sanitair Schilderwerk Verfbouwinrichting Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 23578
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr 11 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 3, Karlbergsvägen 10
in Malmö
Adelsborgsgatan 32
in Göteborg
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GOTEBORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

Lagerson's **SHOE SHOPS**
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen Stockholm Tel. 48 05
A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

SWITZERLAND

AARAU
SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

BASEL
LEBENSMITTEL
Frische Früchte
Feine Wandländer Saucissons und Bratwürste
Tel. 24304 Hauslieferung
ANNY KUHN
GUTERSTRASSE 187
(Groceries—Fruits)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

BERNE

Orient
Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station

GERBER-SCHONTAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFARBEREI und CHEMISCHE REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 21.597.

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Elite S.-A.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

FARBEN—LACKE—PINSEL
CHEMIKALIEN—PUTZARTIKEL
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGUERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern
(Paints—Varnish—Brushes)

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8
Telephon 22.325
Vollmilch, Frischmilch, Pasteurisiert Rahm
(DAIRY)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrabe 21
(Bakery)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes Repair.

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3 Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

MISS BIGLER
teaches English
Tel. 35.252
42 Bubenbergstr. 42

DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapestry
M. SAEGESSER
Amthausgasse 18 Feine Handarbeiten

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78. Privat 38.25

MODES ANNÉLISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (MILLINER)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9.30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
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Will Supply
CLEAN TOWELS
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HATTERS, MERCERS, TAILORS
TRIUMPH SHIRTS with new EVERFIRM COLLAR stocked.
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18 HAMPTON STREET, HAMPTON
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolutely (123:9)—The accent is properly on the first syllable.

Annihilation (310:25) — *A-ni-hih-lay'-shun* (first *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on second syllable). The derivation (*ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—*ne hilum*, "not a thread") suggests utter destruction.

Baali (Hos. 2:16)—*Bay'-a-li* (first *a* and the *i* long, second *a* as in *sofa*). The word means "my lord" or "my idol"—a repudiated term of endearment.

Betroth (Hos. 2:19f.)—*Be-troth'* (*e* as in *debate*, *o* short-circumflex as in *soft*).

Bulwarks (Isa. 26:1)—Older editions of Webster's suggested *bool'-warks* (*oo* as in *foot*, *a* as in *sofa*); but, for some reason unknown to us, the latest edition records an obscured *e* (as in *maker*) in the last syllable.

"Centurion . . . a man set under authority" (Luke 7:6, 8) — *Sen-tu'-rih-un*.

A centurion was an officer in the Roman army who had charge of a *centuria* ("century"), which might consist of 100 men, as the name implied. The nearest English equivalent to "centurion" is probably "captain," though it has been pointed out that in social position the centurion "was equal only to . . . a non-commissioned officer" (Hastings Bible Dictionary). Thus, not only did he have soldiers under him, but also he was definitely "set under authority" of his superior officers. He was schooled both to command and to obey.

Cognizant (13:32)—*Kog'-nih-zant*. To cognize (Latin *cognoscere*, "to know") something is to perceive it or know it—to take it into the understanding.

Colossians (Bible book)—*Ko-losh'-anz*.

Complete (Col. 2:10)—"And ye are complete" renders Greek terms which might well be rendered: "And ye are filled" (literally "crammed") or "And ye are replenished."

Godhead (Rom. 1:20)—This is the only place in the Greek New Testament where the word *theiotes* occurs; but we learn from the papyri that it was used in the sense of "divinity" or "divine nature."

Hosea (Bible book)—*Ho-zee'-a*.

Hypothesis (482:4) — *Hi-poth'-e-sis*. Note that the *h* is sounded (the word begins with a consonant sound); therefore a definite article preceding the word is sounded virtually *thuh*, not *thee*.

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to place," suggest that a hypothesis is a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic the term is applied to an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained.

Ishi (Hos. 2:16)—Preferably *Ish'-i* (first *i* short, second long). The Hebrew term suggests "my husband," with a connotation of "saving."

Mutations (310:32) — *Mu-tay'-shunz*.

This word, from Latin *mutare*, "to change," suggests instability, unreliability, and lack of any semblance of permanence. The mutations of materiality turn us to immutable Spirit.

Myriad (306:21)—*Mihr'-ih-ad*.

The Greek *myrias* designated the number 10,000; but since such a large number was difficult for the masses to comprehend, the word was gradually used in the sense of "numberless."

Pervert (Job. 34:12) — Renders *'avath*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to wrest, falsify, overthrow."

Predicate (verb—144:9)—*Pred'-ih-kate*.

The Latin *praedicare* meant "to make known publicly" (*prae*, "before," and *dicare*, "to proclaim"); and we use our word in the sense of "to affirm something concerning a person or thing"; as, "to predicate perfection of man."

Prerogative (123:8) — *Pre-rog'-a-tiv* (*e* as in *debate*, *o* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The unquestioned right of asking first for any thing, place, or power, might be called a "prerogative," as the Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *rogare*, "to ask," indicate.

Principality (Col. 2:10)—The word here renders Greek *arche*, literally "a commencement or beginning," but suggesting "chief (rule or government)."

Ptolemy (122:30) — *Tol'-e-mih* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in *debate*).

Ptolemy, an Alexandrian scholar, promulgated in his "Almagest" an astronomical theory which involved the revolution of the sun and other heavenly bodies round the earth. The Ptolemaic (*Tol-e-may'-ik*; secondary stress on first syllable) teachings were finally overthrown by Copernicus (1473-1543), who proved that the earth rotates on its own axis, and revolves round the sun.

Soul (subject, etc.)—Avoid *So'-el*; sound this important synonym for Deity as one syllable.

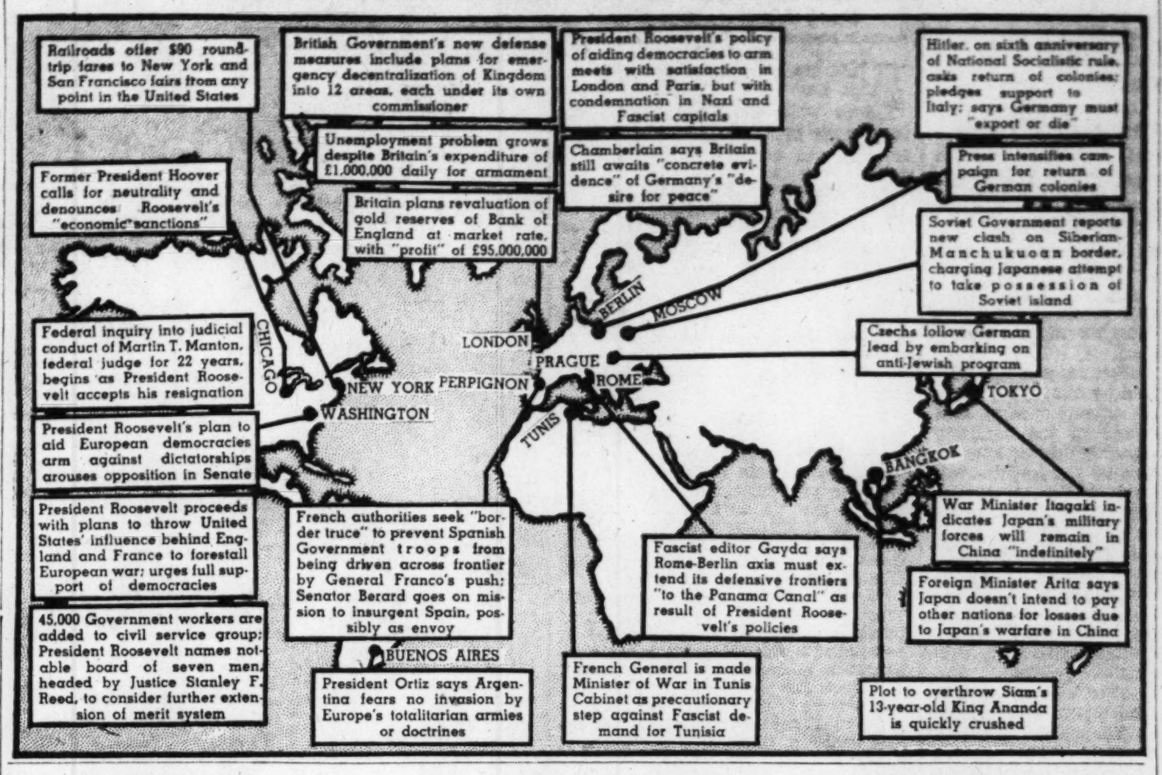
Tenacious (144:12)—*Te-nay'-shus* (*e* as in *debate*).

Whatever may be described as tenacious, holds fast, or is inclined to do so; and this is an accurate rendering of the Latin *tenax*, "holding fast," from *tenere*, "to hold."

February—A Harvard professor writes: "Won't you tell the world at least once a year that 'February' has two *r*'s in it?"

Fair warning: If you say *Feb'-u-er-ih*, you brand yourself a non-reader of this column!

World News of the Week at a Glance


Railroads offer $90 round-trip fares to New York and San Francisco fairs from any point in the United States
British Government's new defense measures include plans for emergency decentralization of Kingdom into 12 areas, each under its own commissioner
President Roosevelt's policy of aiding democracies to arm meets with satisfaction in London and Paris, but with condemnation in Nazi and Fascist capitals
Hitler, on sixth anniversary of National Socialistic rule, asks return of colonies; pledges support to Italy; says Germany must "export or die"
Former President Hoover calls for neutrality and denounces Roosevelt's "economic" sanctions"
Unemployment problem grows despite Britain's expenditure of £1,000,000 daily for armament
Chamberlain says Britain still awaits "concrete evidence" of Germany's "desire for peace"
Press intensifies campaign for return of German colonies
Britain plans revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of England at market rate, with "profit" of £95,000,000
Soviet Government reports new clash on Siberian-Manchukuoan border, charging Japanese attempt to take possession of Soviet island
Federal inquiry into judicial conduct of Martin T. Manton, federal judge for 22 years, begins as President Roosevelt accepts his resignation
Czechs follow German lead by embarking on anti-Jewish program
President Roosevelt's plan to aid European democracies arm against dictatorships arouses opposition in Senate
President Roosevelt proceeds with plans to throw United States' influence behind England and France to forestall European war; urges full support of democracies
French authorities seek "border truce" to prevent Spanish Government troops from being driven across frontier by General Franco's push; Senator Berard goes on mission to insurgent Spain, possibly as envoy
Fascist editor Gayda says Rome-Berlin axis must extend its defensive frontiers "to the Panama Canal" as result of President Roosevelt's policies
War Minister Itagaki indicates Japan's military forces will remain in China "indefinitely"
Foreign Minister Arita says Japan doesn't intend to pay other nations for losses due to Japan's warfare in China
45,000 Government workers are added to civil service group; President Roosevelt names notable board of seven men, headed by Justice Stanley F. Reed, to consider further extension of merit system
President Ortiz says Argentina fears no invasion by Europe's totalitarian armies or doctrines
French General is made Minister of War in Tunis Cabinet as precautionary step against Fascist demand for Tunisia
Plot to overthrow Siam's 13-year-old King Ananda is quickly crushed
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PERPIGNON
PRAGUE
ROME
BERLIN
MOSCOW
TUNIS
BUENOS AIRES
TOKYO
BANGKOK

Monitor Movie Guide

Disbarred (Paramount)—Story of a disbarred lawyer and the young woman whom he hired to appear in court, for his racketeering clients. Eventually she turns against the gang and helps to bring them to justice. Gail Patrick, Robert Preston, Otto Kruger, Sidney Toler. Adults.

Gunga Din (RKO)—Spectacular war melodrama against a background of India and a Thug rebellion of the 90's. Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as three army sergeants, are the chief figures in battle scenes and barrack room humors. Sam Jaffee is the humble water carrier of the ballad who sacrifices himself to save the regiment. Adults and young people.

Jesse James (20th-Fox)—Romanticized version of the career of the Missouri outlaw, making him a victim of unscrupulous railroad agents, who became an outlaw to strike back at the company. Western melodrama, with hard riding, shooting, holdups, and escapes. Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda, Nancy Kelly, Randolph Scott, Henry Hull. Adults and young persons.

Tough Kid (Monogram)—Story of a prize fighter and his young brother who serves as a trainer and comes to the rescue when racketeers seek to have the pugilist "frame" a bout. Dick Purcell and Frankie Darro have the two parts. Family.

While New York Sleeps (20th-Fox) Adventures of a reporter and photographer in solving a murder mystery. Michael Whalen, Chick Chandler, Jean Rogers. Adults and young persons.

Zaza (Paramount)—New version of the story about the French music hall actress who became enamored of a married man but gave him up when she saw his innocent child. Museum piece acted by Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall, Bert Lahr, Helen Westley, and Constance Collier. Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family — "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol, "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling."

Adults and Young People—"The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature).

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Open Door

Vancouver, B. C.

In one of the older apartment houses in the west end of this city, the caretaker had two cats. One was a big black cat and the other, maltese and white. In one of the apartments lived a woman who was very fond of cats, and the big black cat adopted her and came every day to her door and sat until he was admitted; then, after being fed, he would go to the living room and curl up on a rug in front of the radiator. The woman soon began leaving the hall door open slightly in the morning so the cat could enter.

On Christmas morning the woman heard the cat come in, but in a few minutes she heard a commotion in the kitchen, so she went to see what it was all about. There was the big black cat; but there too were the maltese and white cat, a tiger-striped cat, and a yellow and white dog! When they saw her, they all spoke in their various tongues for breakfast.

The woman fed all four of the animals; and as she did so, she thought that it was truly a morning of peace on earth. The black cat had obviously shown the open door to his friends and they had followed and received food.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Let your moderation be known unto all men. The LORD *is at hand.*—PHILIPPIANS 4:5.

Little Chauncey

"I've already outgrown the stage of playing with a watch—they got me a clock!"

Boomerangs

Dinna curse him, Sir. I have heard a man say that a curse is like a stone flung up to the heavens, and maist like to return on the head that sent it.—Sir Walter Scott.

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

In the corner of the clubroom Pusher was holding forth as usual, and this time the economic habits of the Scot were his theme.

"Go where you will," cried the bore, "to the remotest corner of the earth, and wherever you find him you will observe one thing—Sandy never wastes!"

"I don't agree," said Crump, bluntly.

Pusher turned to him. "What?" he gasped. "Why?"

"Have you ever been to the Sahara?" asked Crump.

"No."

"Ah," retorted Crump, "if you had been, what would you have found there? Sandy wastes—of course!"—Montreal Star.

Appreciate Work

"What became of the ice man when everybody bought electric refrigerators?"

"Oh, he's still in the business. He takes care of the heating plant downstairs."

Exhibit One

Caller: "Good morning, Mrs. Smith. I'm from the gas company. I understand there is something in the house that won't work?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, he's upstairs."—Montreal Star.

Feminine Viewpoint

The inspector, who had just returned from the Isle of Man, was examining the girls' class in geography.

"Can you tell me what island there is off the English coast which, from its name, you would judge to be inhabited by people of the male sex only?"

"Please, sir," said a little girl, "the Scilly Isles."—Montreal Star.

For Appearance

Salesman: "This pair of shoes seem to fit you perfectly."

Fair Customer: "Very well, but now let me see a size smaller."

Fitting

Interior Decorator: "And what color have you decided on for your husband's study?"

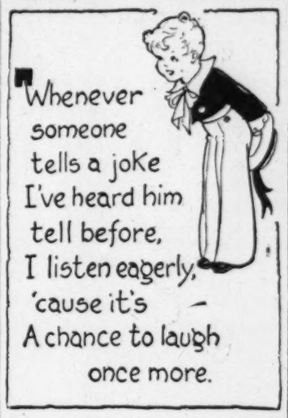
Wife: "Brown, please. As I understand it, most intellectual men are usually found in brown studies."

Sympathetic

Wife: "Humph! In this article Senator Quackenbush says there ought to be only one head to each family."

Husband (surveying hat bills of wife and four daughters): "And I think he's quite right, my dear."

Manly Manners



Quotation for Today

DON'T brag; it is not the whistle that pulls the train.—ANON.

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(Continued)

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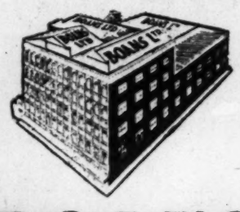

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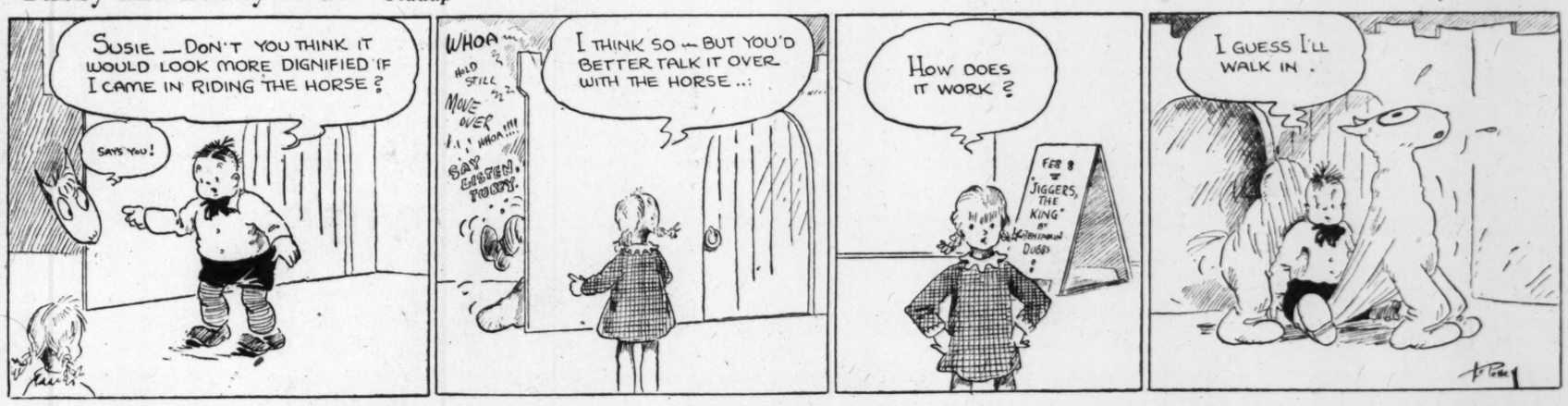
By LE PELLEY


SUSIE — DON'T YOU THINK IT WOULD LOOK MORE DIGNIFIED IF I CAME IN RIDING THE HORSE?
SAYS YOU!
WHOA
HOLD STILL
MOVE OVER
SAY LISTEN! TUBBY.
I THINK SO — BUT YOU'D BETTER TALK IT OVER WITH THE HORSE...
HOW DOES IT WORK?
FER A "JIGGERS, THE KING" AT
I GUESS I'LL WALK IN.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So Far, So Good*

By CARMACK

"Oh, Oh! It's happened!" I said to myself when I saw my dinner last night—The Boss had given me about a third as much as I usually get—
But I must admit it was all I needed—
Today though, it rained to beat the band and I didn't make my usual call on Joe, the restaurant cook—
And believe me, when dinner time came I did everything I could to let the Boss know how hungry I was and that I was entitled to a full-sized meal—
I got it too! Oh Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Touch of Nostalgia*

By THE HAGERS

MY GUIDE, THE FISH, WAS MUCH TOO SMALL; HE COULDN'T MOVE THE DOOR AT ALL.
"DON'T BE DISTURBED," I HEARD HIM SAY. "I'LL GET A LOCKSMITH RIGHT AWAY."
QUEER FISH SWAM BY; MY BLOOD GREW CHILL. I LONGED FOR QUIET OLD DRAKEVILLE.
WHY HAD I COME ON THIS LONG QUEST? THEN—IN THE GLOOM I SPIED A CHEST!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rejecting War

IN ALL the current discussion of war and peace, no more useful word has been spoken than Herbert Hoover's, "I wish to talk peace. Our minds are being prepared to accept war as inevitable." Particularly for the American people, who do not live under the constant threat of bombing without notice, is it useful to reject the thought of war as being inevitable. War is always a choice and repeatedly even the harassed peoples of Europe have shown how unwilling they are to choose it.

Yet it must be recognized that mere avoidance of war is not a sound peace. Nor is peace without justice anything men can long tolerate. Love of peace must be a positive purpose, not mixed with fear of war. To the extent that unpreparedness causes fear of war, preparedness may help the democracies to find a sounder basis for seeking peace. Arms do not necessarily spell war. But arms programs do increase the necessity of thinking in peaceful terms, refusing to accept war as inevitable.

Beclouding the Issue?

THE Boston Finance Commission's request that Mayor Tobin suspend action on the Boston Council's order granting a permit for dog racing at Readville apparently was based on rumors of "improprieties" in the way the case was being conducted by the dog-racing interests. The publicity given to its report that investigation has revealed "no evidence to support the rumors circulated" will be regarded by some as an attempt to throw a smoke screen around the real issue. Public opinion has made plain that the real issue hinges on the "impropriety" of dog racing. That is the basis on which an increasing number of citizens are asking the Mayor to consider their protests and again veto the Council's order.

Civil Service—A Step Forward

LAST June 24 President Roosevelt issued an executive order to bring under civil service every Federal employee not specifically exempted by act of Congress, or in such confidential or other capacity as to make his exemption reasonable.

It was then hoped this would affect 80,000 workers. The order just became effective, but touched only about 45,000. The reduction was caused almost entirely by the intervening action of Congress. In the midst of a denunciation of politics in relief, Congress took alarm over the proposed extension of the merit system to some 30,000 WPA relief employees and specifically exempted them under the new $725,000,000 relief bill.

The argument for such exemption does not hold water: It is said that to put the jobs under the civil service would give permanence of tenure to an emergency organization. But simply because a bureau is under civil service is no reason why it may not be merged or abolished, and there are plenty of precedents for either action.

Mr. Roosevelt's order has been whittled down by this and other causes, but it is still a long step forward. There are certain criticisms that can be made of it, which prevented a unanimous approval by the three-man Civil Service Commission. The dissenter, it is understood, is Samuel Ordway, the Republican member. Yet even Mr. Ordway probably rejoices over the progress that has been made, though sorrowing that it did not go farther. According to Washington reports, Mr. Roosevelt almost entirely ignored the Commission in offering his revised plan. He exempts approximately 10 per cent of those originally set for civil service last June, and the jobs exempted are all the good jobs—those receiving $3,800 a year or over, including lawyers, chemists, engineers and experts of various sorts. It is only the lesser paid jobs that are affected. A case may be made for delay regarding the lawyers but it is harder to justify holding back action on other professional categories, most of which in the past have had civil service status.

Mr. Roosevelt meets this objection by naming a seven-man agency, under the chairmanship of Stanley Reed and Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to work out "the best way of applying civil service principles to the professional, scientific and certain administrative and other technical positions." So it appears that this 10 per cent will later be brought under civil service, and perhaps means found to enhance the number. It is to be hoped that the seven-man committee will not listen too closely to bureaucrats in the Government service who have waged a bitter behind-the-scenes struggle against the career extension to professional men.

Reformers will, on the whole, rejoice over what has happened, and they will also find plenty of work yet to do. Above all, they will now drive on Congress. Out of the 852,000 Government employees some 608,000 will now be under civil service, or 71 per cent compared with 80 per cent from 1921 to 1932. Over 200,000 of those who remain outside have been exempted by Congress. The next reform step must come through Congress.

Making It Tighter

REFORMS overdue usually arrive with a vengeance. One compensation now appears for the delay of Congress last year when it failed narrowly to write into the relief appropriation the Hatch amendment to prevent political activity by relief administrative workers. The amendments which have now been written by the Senate into the deficiency appropriation bill just sent to the President are much more comprehensive and more iron-bound than the original limitation would have been.

The Senate amendments are substantially those prepared by the Byrnes special committee on unemployment and have taken the place of the similarly intended but more hastily drafted amendments by the House of Representatives. They make it a felony for anyone to promise Government employment or to threaten discharge on a political basis. They also forbid solicitation of campaign contributions from a Federal employee and enjoin WPA administrative employees against taking part in any political campaign. Furthermore, they apply to any State official or ordinary citizen as well as to Federal officials.

If any loopholes are left, there remains to be considered the report and recommendations of the Sheppard Campaign Investigating Committee. The regulations divorcing relief and general governmental administration from politics can hardly be made too strict.

A New Ananias Club

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, when President, inducted a considerable number of persons into what the press of the time came to call the Ananias Club. In other words, their accounts of what was in the presidential mind on of something the President had said were stamped as fabrications. Teddy's successor, Franklin D., is similarly blunt and direct when he characterizes as "a deliberate lie" the report that he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee the American frontier was on the Rhine in the contest between dictatorships and democracies.

But such impugning of veracity, however vehement and evidently sincere, is not always completely convincing, nor does it always accomplish a useful or helpful purpose. In the case of the former Roosevelt, there were assertions afterward that the President had occasionally victimized a friend by repudiating a report given to that person to send up as a trial balloon.

In the present instance it seems fairly established that Mr. Roosevelt did not use the phrase attributed to him and that it probably was not used in his presence. Yet it seems also reasonably clear that the general tenor of the discussion with the Military Affairs Committee was to the effect that France is now holding the line for the democracies and should have the support of access to the products of the American air industries. From this it is as likely that the summarization in the crisp but exaggerated phrase about the Rhine frontier may have come from a zealous friend of the Administration as from one of its foes. Such incidents illustrate the unfortunateness of too much brilliance.

But President Roosevelt takes the occasion as one to belabor his political opposition and his frequent whipping-boys, the newspaper publishers. In his resentment at what he thinks the work of political enemies, the President has gone farther than was needed and destroyed part of the effect of the gesture which was to have helped stiffen the front of international law and order. As appears in the response of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring's newspaper, the vigor of the President's denial has given spokesmen of the dictatorships an opportunity to crow.

Twisting the Signposts

AN AMBASSADOR, it used to be ambiguously said, is an honest man who is sent abroad to lie for the good of his country. In some places the modern tendency is for a historian to be one who lies at home for the convenience of his rulers. This tendency Lord Crawford and Balcarres, a distinguished scholar, has recently very justly and trenchantly denounced. So thick and stifling is the fog of deliberately misleading information concerning historical facts which is being spread about certain parts of Europe that Lord Crawford seriously doubts whether the historian of the future will be able to disentangle truth from falsehood.

No historian is omniscient. There are many questions of the past which have never been satisfactorily cleared up. Mystery still hangs about Mary Queen of Scots and the Casket Letters. The diamond necklace episode in the career of Marie Antoinette retains its unplumbed depths, despite the researches of Miss Norma Shearer and the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film company. But the main facts and trends of history are clear enough. The broad lines of character and development are plainly discerned. Cromwell's vilification by Cavalier historians has not obscured his final fame. In the end, historical truth wins through. In spite of the smoke screen of political propaganda today, it will continue to win through in the future.

The Road to Munich

Book News of the Day

IT HAS become a commonplace to say that the world is Munich-minded. Even while Barcelona was falling men spoke of "another Munich." Thus is every new act on the world's stage related to the tremendous drama which culminated at the Führerhaus on September 29. With men's thoughts still so colored by the emotional experience of the September crisis, unbiased historical study is extremely difficult, but the scholarly editor of Foreign Affairs has taken an important step in that direction with his quiet chronicle of the Czechoslovakian question from February to November in WHERE THERE IS NO PEACE (New York: Macmillan. $1.75).

* * *

Hamilton Fish Armstrong's sense of history is too strong for him to indulge in moral indictments. He has instead here set down with cumulative effect a sequence of events. He stops many a time to say "in fairness to Chamberlain," or it may be Daladier. But his chronology leads as inevitably as a Greek drama to the conclusion that Munich was a tragedy of errors.

Thus the author records every word or act, from the Chamberlain speech of February 22 to the Times editorial of September 7, which Herr Hitler could interpret as assurance that Britain would not fight for Czechoslovakia; he describes some of the strange influences at work in France to weaken resistance and cause a complete repudiation of treaty promises; he reveals how little genuine spirit of negotiation was involved, how much terrorism.

He indicates that Mr. Chamberlain had not foreseen where appeasement was leading and shows how the democracies were led to accept steadily worsening terms; he portrays the debacle within the "International Commission" which made the conditions of Munich finally more onerous to the Czechs than those of Godesberg; he carries on to the new bitterness and new arms programs in the aftermath and concludes that Munich was not a peace but an armistice.

* * *

Mr. Armstrong's chronicle builds up as did the September crisis and must strike with similar impact those who supposed that Munich was a real peace by negotiation and merely involved a shift in the Czechoslovakian border. It is quite possible that later historians will find new material or that the British and French Governments have information which will greatly alter the picture here presented. It may be shown that Mr. Armstrong has failed to include some facts favorable to the Chamberlain-Daladier case. But for some time at least this record and the appended chronology may be expected to stand as the most objective and comprehensive summary of an event which largely reversed the results of the World War.

No one can read it without sensing that those who abhor war have much to learn about living with those who glorify war.

D. M. R.

A Message for Him?

The France That Speaks German

A STRIKING proof of the freedom and tolerance of France is the fact that more than twenty years after the Armistice a substantial portion of her citizens in Alsace and Lorraine still speak a local form of German as their daily language. They do so openly and without fear. The majority of the local newspapers are published in the German language. Some of the theaters and cinemas put on German-language shows and display German-talking films. The traveler uses German, or may use it, even to the clerks in post offices and railway stations; and the chances are that these workers are using it in conversation among themselves.

The street signs are in both languages and often the German sign is above the French as, for example, in Strasbourg where a familiar square is labeled boldly Eisenermannsplatz, and below, in smaller letters, Place de l'Homme-de-Fer. The policemen throughout this region will respond quite as promptly and agreeably to questions in German as in French. In many of the smaller villages I have experienced some difficulty in making myself understood in French, even to the minor fonctionnaires of la République Française and I have found it convenient to shift entirely to German. Admitting that my brand of French is by no means official it has never proved unintelligible in other parts of France; and my German, for that matter, is equally unofficial, yet it brings instant results in Alsace and Lorraine.

* * *

I think all this is wonderful in the year 1939! It warms my heart to France. And I think it is fair and necessary to reflect also that the Third Reich, acutely conscious of such situations, chose, not long ago, to send Herr von Ribbentrop to Paris to sign a Franco-German accord guaranteeing the present boundaries as mutually acceptable. I do not mean to imply that Alsace and Lorraine seem even to the casual traveler to be German lands in France. In spite of numerous legacies, including language, from the period 1871-1918, these provinces still look to the eye clearly more French than German. And of course history's pages are open.

It was in Strasbourg that Rouget de l'Isle first sang La Marseillaise "chez le Maire Dietrich le 26 Avril, 1792," as a bronze sign in the Place de Broglie proudly announces. He was on soil which had even then been a part of France for 111 years. Having always had at least some knowledge of the German language and having become thoroughly habituated to it in the fifty-year period of German allegiance from 1871, the people today cling to habit and no French statesman says them nay or even thinks of imputing to them any disloyalty because of it.

Alsace in the short, dim days of winter is terra incognita to tourist travel but it is lovely country even then and its cities are worthy of their setting. The old portions of Strasbourg are, of course, fairly awash with that indefinable substance which we have to call "atmosphere," though the word has too many meanings to mean much of anything. I have stood in an ancient lane near the River Ill and touched the houses on both sides at the same time. Its name is Haargässchen (and of course ruelle des Cheveux) and it is no more than five feet wide in the broader portions. Where the houses overhang they all but lean together. Neighbors can easily shake hands across the street from the upper windows.

* * *

Almost every village in the foothills of the Vosges has its special bits which bring delight to summer motorists and to artists in search of challenging scenes. Wissembourg, Kaysersberg, Turckheim, Thann, Obernai are among the magic names and they scarcely seek to camouflage their German origin at all. Proceeding from Obernai to the hamlet of Saint Nabor I thought the name gave promise of a French-speaking village and I tried out my French on a muscular woman who was washing clothes at the village fountain. She looked pleasantly but completely blank. When, however, I queried, "Gibt es ein Gasthaus in dem Orte?" she beamed with her desire to be of service and promptly sent her tiny daughter clumping down the road in wooden sabots to show me the way to a rustic inn which bore the name Hoffmann's Wirtshaus.

Leaving my bag here I climbed by a slippery sentier to the lofty convent of Sainte-Odile whose celebrated view is one of the most thrilling in Europe. The novice who served me a hot drink—and how welcome was its warmth!—addressed me quite naturally in French. I had risen, it seems, to a French-speaking peak—in France.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Expressive Democracy

By Frank L. Perrin

THE substance and virility of an idea depend, first of all, upon its soundness fundamentally, and its power of expression. Without either or both of these the idea cannot survive more than temporarily. This thought is impressed and emphasized as one scans reassuringly and with satisfaction the contributions of many students of history, of world affairs today, and of trends political in the United States, east and west, north and south, to "Calling America," a symposium recently compiled and issued by Survey Graphic.

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The list of those who share their views with us is too long to be included here, as also is the table of contents to the attractive brochure. There are, as is easily understandable, divergent views persuasively though not always convincingly expressed in seeking to identify democracy in the first place, and, consequently, in providing means for its full expression, its defense, and its more universal enjoyment. There is, happily, no conspicuous divergence of view respecting, not the imminence particularly, but the designed and fostered threat against the spread or extension of democratic ideals. The challenge is not of democracy against authoritarianism, but of imposed absolutism against the liberties of thought and action, of religion and ethics which are, by right, the heritage of all peoples.

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It is interestingly pointed out by one thoughtful contributor to the symposium that even the defenders of the democratic theory of government may sometimes, in their zeal, forget that this cherished right of liberty of speech, of press, and of pulpit, vouchsafes to democracy's foes the privilege of critizing whatever they may regard as democracy's shortcomings, and even of proclaiming a belief in some other theory of government.

There, it may be, is a direct and inspiring challenge to those of us who never seriously doubt that we have been taught a proper and respectful appreciation of our heritage to defend our faith in open tribunal, in the forensic arena, in press, pulpit or classroom. We are asked if it is courageous to shrink from open contact with an enemy feared because its congenital weaknesses are not appreciated and its vulnerability is not realized.

Many who read the interesting contributions to the Survey will agree, it seems quite certain, that above all else there has been the desire to impress a clear realization of the blessings which democracy in our political, social, religious and industrial relations brings to those aware of their ability to protect and defend it. It is a priceless heritage because if it is once squandered or lost it can never, by assertion of its own right or power, be regained except by revolution within. It can never be imposed by fiat or dictatorial authority, because it has never been and never can be the possession of governor, president, king or dictator. It can be preserved by its own inherent forces only as those forces are employed and the structural machinery implemented by its creative, sustaining and regenerating power. This is the expression of the people of a democracy as recorded in the ballot box.

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Thus it is clearly pointed out that when the power of the ballot and the right to vote are withheld or destroyed by totalitarian authority, the ballot becomes a futile implement. A democracy may be overthrown by the single act of a usurping dictator. It can be maintained and fortified against despoiling forces only by the eternal vigilance of defenders, the people themselves.

It is a worthy achievement to bring to the attention of the American people, and peoples everywhere, this graphic and comprehensive chart which marks the way first around or outside a confusing and to some a seductive maze, and, while it may not be too late, through, across, or out of it. Revealed in its stark nakedness, this maze has no allurements to the informed and cautious. Its inner circle, explored by its unfortunate victims, is strewn with the unsightly human wrecks which bear convincing evidence of the folly of neglect and indifference.

The ambitious urge which persuaded these more restive than wary to seek the new in social and governmental affairs as a substitute for the processes and institutions of known value and usefulness, will tempt the wise and prudent for but a moment if we are all wise enough to stop, look and listen. The shambles and wrecks at the crossroads convince us that it would have been well had those who traveled the highway wisely heeded the warning signals thoughtfully provided.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Savings

By Demaree Bess

RUSSIAN newspapers announce, with apparent pride, that the deposits of the Soviet people in savings banks have increased by 1,400,000,000 rubles during the year 1938, reaching a grand total of 6,000,000,000 rubles. Deposit balances in rural savings banks during the year, according to official figures, have increased by 50 per cent.

It is curious that Soviet newspapers should boast of this vast accumulation of savings in Russia. By so doing, they are calling attention to a very serious defect in their system. They are announcing to all those familiar with socialist theory that Russia's system either is not socialist, as her Communists claim, or that it is lamentably failing to work.

A true socialist system, as many observers have pointed out, does not encourage public savings. If it is working properly, there are practically no savings at all. In a balanced socialist economy, the turn-over of currency is so continuous that savings banks in themselves become unnecessary. The people, as joint share-holders in their state, receive their earnings continuously in the form of products, not money. If any large amount of savings accumulates under a socialist system, then something has gone decidedly wrong, and serious-minded socialist planners would not boast of this accumulation, but would do their best to eliminate it.

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But Russian Communist propagandists have always believed in taking the offensive and not waiting to defend an attack. Their experience has justified them in assuming that most people are confused by such methods. In capitalist countries, savings have always been accepted as evidence of prosperity. So Soviet propagandists point with pride to their own savings as proof of the increasing prosperity of the Soviet people, thus trying to hide a very dangerous situation. For these vast accumulations of savings in Soviet banks confirm evidence already received from other sources that the Soviet industrial system has failed to produce consumer goods in anything like the quantities necessary to meet popular demands.

In order to be strong, a political regime must necessarily possess a certain minimum of popular support. The minimum has been forthcoming under all the modern European dictatorships, which have given a majority of the people some things they wanted, if not all things. But no people will be satisfied with its political regime for long if that regime does not provide it with means for obtaining a bare minimum of consumer goods—food, clothing, household furnishings, and the like.

The Communist regime in Russia has frankly demanded sacrifices from its people, just as the National Socialist regime does in Germany. The Soviet peoples have been told for more than twenty years that they must make sacrifices now in order to assure themselves prosperity in future. During the first Five Year Plan, the people were told prosperity would come during the second Five Year Plan. But they are now entered upon the third Five Year Plan, and are being told that prosperity has been deferred, this time by the necessity of preparing for war.

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That argument carries weight, up to a point. The Soviet people, judging by their behavior in the past, will endure certain privations. But the peasant population is less willing to endure privations than "proletarians" in the cities. And the peasants, as the increase in savings shows, are not being given enough manufactured goods. The discrepancy between supply and demand of manufactured goods, described in Russia as "the scissors," on two previous occasions threatened to undermine the Soviet regime. The vast accumulation of savings in Soviet banks, coming particularly from rural areas, suggests that this condition is being revived on a dangerously large scale.

Under a socialist regime, such as Russian Communists now claim to possess, there is little need for savings. The people are supposed to receive whatever products they require, and the state undertakes to assure every citizen permanent work, and full care in emergencies. Money therefore becomes only a convenience, to exchange for consumer goods. An accumulation of savings, beyond a small maximum, therefore warns socialist planners of defects in their system. But Soviet propagandists, instead of sounding the alarm bell, prefer to pretend that their savings are desirable, as they might be in a capitalist economy.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Bible

WHATEVER the reader may think of the matter of divine inspiration, the Bible remains the source of the loftiest spiritual conceptions, the noblest moral ideals, that the world has known. The human interest of its stories, the beauty of its poetry, the wisdom of its observations are incomparable. Even in the English-speaking world its annual sales outstrip the best-sellers, and its influence permeates every department of human thought and life.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.*